TOPICAL STUDIES

IN

AMERICAN HISTORY;

BY

JOHN G. ALLEN.

We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence.
We cannot love her with an affection too pure and fervent.
We cannot serve her with an energy of purpose or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent.

—THOMAS S. GRIMKE.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Prefatory.

This little book is intended to give an intelligent view of the leading facts of the history of our country to boys and girls in the grammar schools, and to aid them in classifying and arranging their ideas of such facts according to their importance and relations. By dividing history into periods and grouping the events of each into natural subdivisions by the laws of association and dependence, the knowledge obtained will be systematic and available. By the use of these "Topical Studies" in connection with the "Memory Lessons," it is believed that pupils can, in a short time, fix in mind historic centers, around which conversation, instruction and the extensive reading, as suggested in the marginal references, will add material for growth and power.

Conversation, properly conducted, is invaluable in the school-room. The contact of mind with mind in the free interchange of thought among pupils, under the judicious restraint and guided by the opportune suggestions of a wise teacher, will do more to excite interest and promote investigation than any formal recitation. To aid in bringing about this result is the purpose of the "Conversational Lessons."

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. S. C. Pierce, Principal of Grammar School No. 4, for his timely suggestions, valuable criticisms and kind assistance in the preparation of this manual.

J. G. A.

Rochester, N. Y., Sep., 1885.

Suggestions.

Give a short series of conversational lessons (p. viii.) with a view to make some of the fundamental historical ideas intelligible.

Then should follow a series of brief memory lessons as a preliminary outline sketch, giving a comprehensive view of the whole subject (pp. ix–xvii).

This will prepare the pupils for the **"General Topical Outline"** (p. 1) which should be thoroughly mastered for the sake of the same view, in another form and more in detail.

This "Outline" should be amplified as suggested in the pages which follow it. Each general topic will then serve as a nucleus or historic center around which the particular facts, as they become known, may be grouped and localized in their due position among other facts to which they are related. It is not necessary that pupils should memorize all the facts of a school-history, but it is necessary that they should be provided with a taste for historical reading and with both the ability and the disposition to study the subject systematically for themselves. Provided with sound principles of historical investigation and right methods of acquisition, their knowledge will have germinating power and will grow in their future world of reading and conversation.

Assign lessons by topics, not by pages.

The sequence of events and their relations are of more importance than dates. Observe well the order of depend-

ence. Assist pupils in determining the natural order of thoughts. Supply the necessary details not found in the text-books to which the pupils have access.

Teach the meaning of words.

Forbid all verbatim recitations of sentences and paragraphs, except special memory lessons and choice selections.

Do not advance too rapidly. **Review often.**

Carefully but briefly explain important allusions to European history as occasion requires.

Ethical teaching should begin with the first lesson and continue to the last. The lives of good men and women should be subjects of frequent conversations and composition writing.

Composition writing is the best method of review.

The study of United States History should infuse into the minds of American youths **the American spirit,** a benevolent disposition toward all classes of American citizens, a profound regard for all sections of the country, an admiration for free institutions, a willing obedience to the Constitution and laws, and a deep and abiding love for the **Union.**

General History is that knowledge which has for its object the development of the human race.

National History is that knowledge which has for its object the development of an organized people.

Aim of the Teacher.

1. To teach the facts of history,
2. To teach the relation of these facts,
3. To furnish motives to right living.

Purpose of the Pupil.

I. To understand,—1 The Origin, 2 The Character, 3 The Growth of the Nation:—*a* In Territory, *b* In Population, *c* In Wealth, *d* In Civil Organization, *e* In Modes of Living, *f* In Learning and Religion.

II. To cultivate the faculties of the mind: 1 Quicken the Imagination, 2 Develop the Memory, 3 Aid Reflection, 4 Strengthen the Judgment, 5 Control the Feelings, 6 Direct the Will.

III. To make good citizens: 1 Intelligent, 2 Patriotic, 3 Upright and Faithful in the Discharge of Responsibilities.

How to Study.

1. Fix in mind a comprehensive view of the sub-

ject by a complete mastery of the **General Topical Outline,** page 1.

2. Read in the text-books (History, Geography, etc.) the subject matter pertaining to each general topic.
3. Arrange the sub-topics in the order of dependence.
4. Select carefully and study only the most important facts.
5. Keep ever in mind—*Who? What? What order? Why?*
6. Use your imagination, think, reflect.
7. Use all the sources of information possible.—*a* Books of Reference, as Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc., *b* Furniture, weapons, autographs, coins, etc.

Form mental pictures as you read.

RECITATION.

1 **Pupils describe their mental pictures,** following first the general topic, then the sub-topics in the order of dependence.
2. Other pupils correct and add.
3. Teacher corrects and adds.
4. Teacher teaches the relation of facts.
5. Teach pupils to make original topical analyses.
6. Lead pupils to draw ethical conclusions.

Oral or Conversational Lessons.

Swinton's "Grammar School Geography."

I. Ideas of Peaceful Life:—

1. Industries,—

a Agriculture,
b Manufacture,
c Commerce, etc.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 251, 263 to 268, 450.

2. Education,—

a Schools and Churches,
b Books, Newspapers and Magazines,
c Lectures and Traveling.

3. Cities,—

a Kinds,
b Advantages.

Gilman's "American People."

4. Manners and Customs,—

a Dress, { Men. / Women.
b Home comforts and luxuries, { Dwellings. / Furniture.
c Food,
d Hospitality,
e Society,
f Modes of Travel, { Early Times. / Modern Times.

Channing's Works. Article, "War."

II. Ideas of War:—Campaigns, sieges and battles.

Use stories and pictures.

Visit forts and arsenals.

1. Causes and Results.

2. Evils and Benefits (if any).

III. IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT:

1. Object of,
2. Kinds,
3. Comparison,
4. Duties of Government,
5. Duties of People toward Government.

Nordhoff's "Politics for Young Americans."

Townsend's "Analysis of Civil Government," page 109.

MEMORY LESSONS.

I. PEOPLE.

1. The *white* people of America are of European descent.
2. The *red* or copper-colored people are the Indians, descendants of those found on this continent by the early explorers.
3. The *black* people are descendants of those who were originally brought from Africa as slaves.
4. The *yellow* people are from Asia.

Col. Garrick Mallery, "Early Americans."

Louis Figuer's "Human Race." Index.

II. EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE.

1. Less than 400 years ago Europeans had no knowledge of America.
2. The Norsemen were, doubtless, the first Europeans who saw America, but they gave no geographical information.
3. The Spaniards, in the 15th Century, A. D., were the first to explore, colonize and give to Europe definite knowledge of the American Continent.

E. P. Vining's "An Inglorious Columbus."

"Theodolf the Icelander."

Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Irving's "Columbus."

Green's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 315.

4. The first detailed account was written by Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine residing in Spain.

5. A German named Waldsee–Müller published an interesting account of Amerigo's adventures. This work was the first description of the New World.

III. European Claims.

1. The Spaniards explored and settled in the West Indies, South America, Mexico, Florida and New Mexico. All this territory they claimed by right of the discoveries of Columbus and others.

2. The English explored the Atlantic coast and claimed all the adjacent territory, which they divided into two parts, under the names of North Virginia and South Virginia. Their claim was based on the discoveries of the Cabots.

3. The French explored the Atlantic coast, the St. Lawrence, Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and named their newly-acquired territory New France. They based their claim on the discoveries of Verrazzani, Cartier, La Salle and others.

4. The Dutch named their American territory New Netherlands, and based their claim on Henry Hudson's discoveries.

IV. Conflicting Claims.

The European claims overlapped one another, and because there were no definite boundaries there was much confusion, which resulted in rivalries, disputes and wars.

1. Florida comprised nearly all the territory now occupied by the United States. New Mexico included the vast regions along the Pacific coast.

2. Virginia extended from the Savannah River to the St. Lawrence and westward to the Pacific.

3. New France included Acadia (Nova Scotia), Canada, the basin of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley.

4. New Netherlands extended from Cape May to Nova Scotia and indefinitely west.

The hunting-grounds of the Indians comprised all the territory claimed by the Europeans.

None of these nations had any idea of the vast extent of territory covered by their claims.

V. Early Wars.

1. The English colonies had wars with the Indians in whose country they had settled, and with the neighboring French colonies.
2. The Indians and the French were conquered and the lands were occupied by the English.

Gilman's "American People," p. 599.

VI. Character of the English Colonists.

1. These colonists were people of intelligence and self-reliance.
2. Driven by living in settlements distant from the seat of government and by an unwise policy of the British rulers, they developed a spirit of political freedom which led to an independent self-government.

Hume's "England," iv. 518.

Mrs. A. S. Richardson's "History of our Country."

VII. Revolution.

1. The national debt of Great Britain was much increased by the French wars; a tyrannical system of taxation resulted in **revolution** on the part of the American colonists; war was waged one year, against the mother country, for a redress of grievances; but being unable to obtain this, the War became one for Independence, and was continued until the colonies became a nation of free and independent states.

VIII. The Confederation.

1. The government, at the close of the war, was a **League of States.**
2. The Articles of Confederation were agreed to in 1777 and remained in force till 1789, conferring powers inadequate to meet the exigencies of the public service.

IX. The Republic.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," "Beginning," pp. 13 to 26.

1. A Convention of delegates from the thirteen States met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and, after four months' deliberation, the **Constitution** was agreed upon.

2. It was signed Sept. 17, 1787, and the "more perfect Union" went into operation March 4, 1789, but the Constitution was not completely ratified till 1790.

Bancroft, vol. vi.

3. George Washington was President of the Convention.

4. The thirteen original States, with the year in which they severally adopted the Constitution, were:—

1	Delaware,	1787	8	South Carolina,	1788
2	Pennsylvania,	"	9	New Hampshire,	"
3	New Jersey,	"	10	Virginia,	"
4	Georgia,	1788	11	New York,	"
5	Connecticut,	"	12	North Carolina,	1789
6	Massachusetts,	"	13	Rhode Island,	1790
7	Maryland,	"			

X. Extent of Territory.

Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," vol. 1, map.

The Thirteen Colonies occupied a narrow strip along the Atlantic sea-board. At the close of the Revolutionary War the Mississippi river was made the western boundary of our country in accord-

Lalor's "Pol. Encyclopedia." I. 93.

McMaster's "United States" i., 2 to 4.

ance with the terms of the Treaty of 1783. Since that time the national domain has been expanded by the following additions:

1. Louisiana Purchase, $15,000,000, 1803.

Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," vol. i. chap. i.

2. Oregon Country. Claimed by right of discovery and original occupation. Confirmed by treaty with Spain, 1819, and treaty with England, 1846.

Lalor's Cyclopedia, i. p. 96.

3. Florida Purchase, $5,000,000, 1819-21.

Greeley's "American Conflict," i. 147.

4. Annexation of Texas (Texas debt, $7,500,000), 1845.

5. Mexican Cession (Cost of war, $15,000,000), 1848.

Gilman's "American People," p. 477 and p. 551.

6. Gadsden Purchase, $10,000,000, 1853.

7. Alaska Purchase, $7,200,000, 1867.

Swinton's "Grammar School Geography," Supplementary Notes.

Study this lesson in connection with any good historic map of the United States.

XI. National Wars.

Barnes' "School History of the U. S"

Since becoming a nation the United States has been engaged in three important wars:—

Wilson's "Am. Hist." pp. 515 to 524.

Hildreth vi. 565 to 569.

1. **War with England,** known as the "War of 1812." To defend American citizens and to vindicate the rights of the United States as a neutral nation.

Gilman's "Am. People," p. 455.

2. **War with Mexico:** Resulting from the "Annexation of Texas."

3. The Great Civil War: Arising from sectional political differences growing out of the discussions of State Rights and the Slavery Question.

Stephens' "War Between the States."

Draper's "Civil War."

Curtis's "Buchanan."

Lord Russell's "Recollections."

"The last, though terrible in its effects, has not "been without some good results: The extinc- "tion of slavery is proving a benefit to the South. "A better understanding exists between the two "sections, North and South. The war has also "made Americans less puffed up and sensational "than formerly, and has given a more earnest and "manly cast to the American character."—*Swinton's Condensed History.*

XII. Growth of the Nation.

Swinton's School Hist. "Cent. of Progress."

1. Since the Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, the increase in States has been from thirteen to thirty-eight, and in population from three millions to fifty millions.
2. Our industries, wealth and political power have increased in the same wonderful ratio.

Gilman's Am. People, "New Era of National Life," p. 545.

3. Steam is an important factor in the advancement of our civilization.
4. Railways connect the Atlantic with the Pacific and cover the States with a network of iron. Innumerable steamboats ply our navigable waters.

Mackenzie's America, "Franklin Square Lib." p. 43.

5. Electricity carries our messages over land and sea, illuminates our cities and renders other invaluable services.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," p. 425.

6. American inventive genius has given us the cotton-gin, the modern printing-press, the sewing machine, many agricultural implements, and a multiplicity of other labor-saving machines.
7. Our agricultural and mineral resources are inexhaustible.
8. Education is reaching all classes through our free-school system, the most potent agency in Americanizing the masses of foreigners who annually come to our shores.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," p. 450.

9. American literature, science and art are influential at home and respected abroad.

XIII. Our Duties as American Citizens.

1. Selections from Washington's Farewell Address.
2. Selections from Webster's Great Orations.
3. "Our Duties as Americans."—*Story.*
4. "Our Country."—*Grimke.*
5. "Our Lot as Americans.—*Seward.*
6. "The Stars and Stripes."—*Everett.*
7. "The True Glory of a Nation."—*Whipple.*
8. "The Constitution."—*Bingham.*
9. Pres. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.
10. Pres. Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.
11. "The Cause of the Union."—*R. C. Winthrop.*

12. "The Present Crisis."—*Lowell.*
13. "The Building of the Ship."—*Longfellow.*
14. "Our Country's Call."—*Bryant.*
15. "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Canto vi. Stanza 1.—*Scott.*
16. "The Eve of Election."—*Whittier.*
17. "The Poor Voter on Election Day."—*Whittier.*
18. "The Stripes and the Stars."—*Edna Dean Proctor.*
19. Proclamation on Nullification.--*Pres. Jackson.*
20. "American Patriotism."—*T. M. Eddy.*
21. "Christian Citizenship."—*Wendell Phillips.*
22. "Battle-Hymn of the Republic."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

GENERAL TOPICAL OUTLINE.

PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA :— Scudder's "U. S. History."

1° Geography :— Swinton's "Grammar School Geography."

I. Name; II. Position; III. Form and Size; IV. Divisions.

2° How America became known to Europeans :— Higginson's "Young Folks' History."

I. Geographical knowledge in Europe; II. Norsemen; III. Columbus; IV. Americus Vespucius; V. Cabots.

3° Early Inhabitants :— Baldwin's "Pre-Historic America."

I. Animal Life; II. Mound Builders; III. Other People.

Lewis H. Morgan's Works.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS :—

1° Period of Discoveries, Explorations and Early Settlements :— Bancroft. (New Ed).

I. Spanish; II. English; III. French; IV. Dutch. Higginson's "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers."

2° Period of Colonial Development :— Graham's "Colonial Hist. United States."

I. Settlements; II. Wars.

3° Period of the Revolution :— Hildreth's "General History."

I. Eve; II. Declaration of Independence; III. War; IV. Confederation; V. Formation of the Constitution. Bryant's "History."

4° Period of the Constitution :— Townsend's "Analysis of Civil Government."

I. Era of National Progress :—**a.** Foreign Relations; **b.** Domestic Affairs. Moore's "Rebellion Record"

II. Era of Civil War :—**a.** Eve; **b.** Changes; **c.** Contest. Poole's "Index of Periodical Literature."

III. Era of Reconstruction.

IV. Era of Current Events.

Pre-Historic America.

From the earliest times to 1492 A. D.

Appletons' Standard Higher Geography.

1° Geography of North America :—

I. Name—Why not Columbia?

II. Position—1 Lat., 2 Long., 3 Zones.

III. Form and Size—1 Coast Line; 2 Extent; 3 Comparison.

IV. Divisions—1 Physical: *a* Relief, *b* Drainage, *c* Climate, *d* Natural Resources: i. Animal, ii. Vegetable, iii. Mineral; 2 Political: *a* Extent, *b* People, *c* Government.

Note.—There were no political divisions in pre-historic America. Topic introduced to compare the present with the past.

2° How America became known to Europeans :—

Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armour" (with notes).

Balantyne's "Norsemen of the West."

Whittier's "Norsemen."

Lowell's "Columbus."

Roger's "Columbus."

Gilman's "American People," p. 32.

I. Geographical knowledge in Europe—1 Before the 15th Century, A. D.; 2 In Modern times.

II. Norsemen, 874 A. D. to 1000 A. D.—1 Explorers, 2 Iceland, 3 Greenland, 4 Vinland.

III. Columbus, 1492 to 1502—1 West Indies, 2 South America.

IV. Amerigo Vespucci, 1499—1 South America, 2 His Letter, 3 Waldsee-Müller, 1507.

V. The Cabots, 1494 (or 1497) and 1498—1 *Prima Vista*, 2 Main Land, 3 England's Title.

3° Early Inhabitants:—

I. Animals—

1 Fossil,
2 Ancient Living,
3 Wild,
4 Domestic.

II. People—

1 Mound Builders—*a* Relics, *b* Animal Mounds, *c* Ruins.
2 Southern—*a* Toltecs, *b* Aztecs, *c* Mexicans.
3 Northern—*a* Indians, *b* Esquimaux.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

THE INDIANS.

1 Tribes or families,
2 Government,
3 Religion,
4 Wars,
5 Life,
6 Food,
7 Dress,
8 Houses,
9 Indications of Intelligence,
10 Language,
11 Social Customs—*a* Marriage, *b* Burial, etc.,
12 Origin,
13 Treatment by Whites and by the U. S. Government.

Foster's "Prehistoric Races of America."

Shale's "Time of the Mammoths," in Am. Naturalist, iv. 148.

Matthews' "Behemoth."

Jones' "Mound Builders of Tennessee."

Squire and Davis' "Ancient Monuments," Smithsonian Contributions, vol. 1.

Report of the Peabody Museum of Am. Archæology and Ethnology, vol. ii., Nos. 3 & 4.

Swinton's Condensed Hist. of the U. S., p. 20.

Cooper's "LeatherStocking Tales."

Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

Whittier's "Bridal of Pannacook."

Lowell's "Chippewa Legend."

J.W. Powell's address, Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.

Bancroft, (New Ed.), ii. 86-136.

Higginson's "Explorers."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1492—1607.

Prescott's "Ferdinandand Isabella."

I° PERIOD OF DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Cooper's "Mercedes ofCastile"

I. Spanish. *Who? Why? What? When?*

1 Columbus, 1492, 1493, 1498, and 1502. *a* His belief as to the shape of the earth, *b* West Indies, 1492, *c* Spanish Claims, *d* South America, 1498, Orinoco.

Barlow's "Columbiad."

W. Irving's "Columbus and Companions of Columbus."

2 Ponce de Leon—1512, *a* Florida, *b* Easter Sunday, *c* Fountain of Youth.

Prescott's "Conquest of Peru."

3 Balboa—*a* Pacific Ocean, 1513, *b* Isthmus.

Simms's "Damsel of Darien."

4 De Narvaez—300 men, Florida Interior.

Wallace's "Fair God."

5 Magellan—*a* Strait, *b* Circumnavigation.

E.Eggleston's "Montezuma."

6 Cordova, Cortez, *a* Mexico, *b* People, *c* Gulf of California.

7 De Soto—Mississippi River, 1541

8 Malendez—St. Augustine, 1565, 1st town in U. S.

Helps' "Spanish Conquest."

9 Espejo—Santa Fe, 1582, 2d town in U. S.

10 Ayllon—Coast of South Carolina, 1520.

Bancroft (New Ed.), vol. i. p. 29.

11 Coronado—New Mexico and Arizona, 1540.

12 Alarçon—Colorado River.

Simms's "Vasconselos," "The Lily and the Totem."

13 De Vaca—Mississippi River.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

Results of Spanish Enterprise aided by Italian Genius.

1 A New World, 2 The Advancement of Civilization, 3 Spanish Acquisition, 4 Spanish Claim, 5 Oldest Towns in U. S., 6 Compare with modern Spanish enterprise.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1492——1607. Quackenbos' "School History."

1° PERIOD OF DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

II. English. *Who? Why? What? When?*

1 The Cabots—*a* Labrador, 1497-8, *b* English Claim, *c* Newfoundland. Nicholl's "John Cabot."

2 Drake—*a* California–New Albion, *b* Circumnavigation, 1577-80. Biddle's "Sebastian Cabot."

3 Hawkins, 1562—Slave Trade. Kingsley's "Westward Ho."

4 Frobisher—Northwest Passage.

5 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, 1583. Greenhow's "History of California and Oregon."

6 Davis—Northwest Passage.

7 Raleigh—*a* Settlement, N. C. 1585, *b* Tobacco and Potatoes. Longfellow's "Sir Humphrey Gilbert."

III. French. *Who? Why? What? When?* Parkman's "Pioneers of France."

1 Denys, John—Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1506.

2 Verrazani—Carolina to New York Bay, 1524.

3 Cartier—St. Lawrence, 1535, French Claim. Bancroft(New Ed.), vol. i., pp. 18, 19.

4 De Monts—Acadia–Port Royal, 1604-5.

5 Champlain—*a* Quebec, *b* The Lake, 1608-9, *c* "Father of New France," *d* With De Monts—Port Royal. Bell's "History of Canada."

6 Jesuit Missionaries—*a* La Salle, *b* Marquette, *c* Hennepin. Higginson's "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers." Parkman's "Jesuits in North America."

IV. Dutch. *Who? Why? What? When?*

1 The Dutch East India Company. W. Irving's "Knickerbocker."

2 Henry Hudson—*a* The River, *b* Ft. Orange, *c* The Bay, 1609-10, *d* New Amsterdam, 1614, *e* Block, *f* Dutch Claim. Higginson's "Young Folks' History," p. 88.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607——1775.

2° Period of Colonial Development.

Goodrich's "Hist. of the U. S."

I. Settlements. 1607——1733.

Conversational Lesson.

McMaster's "History of the People."

A. Who the settlers were and why they came.

B. Mode of living.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 78-111.

1 Settlement in Communities.

2 Houses and Furniture.

Bancroft's History.

3 Industries.

Dr. E. Eggleston's "Social Life in the Colonies," Century Magazine, July, 1885.

4 Religion—*a* The Minister, *b* The Services.

5 Schools.

6 Amusements.

Graham's History.

7 Modes of travel.

C. The Government.

Hildreth's History.

1 Colonial—*a* Provincial, *b* Proprietary, *c* Charter.

Townsend's "Analysis of Civil Government."

2 Local—Town meetings.

3 Assembly.

Houghton's "Conspectus."

D. Growth during colonial times.

Barnes's History.

E. Comparison, one section with another.

F. The sections:

Miss Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie," "Redwood," "New England Tales."

1 Virginia, 1607.

2 New Netherlands——New York, 1614.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" "Old Province House."

3 New England, 1620.

4 Other Middle and Southern Colonies: N. J., Md., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Geo.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607——1775.

2° Period of Colonial Development.

I. Settlements. 1607——1638?

1. Virginia—Who the settlers were and why they came—*a* London Company; *b* Jamestown, 1607; *c* John Smith, "Father of Virginia;" *d* Tobacco; *e* Slavery; *f* Navigation Acts; *g* Starvation; *h* Lord Delaware; *i* Subsequent History; *j* Social Life; *k* Bacon's Rebellion; *l* Indians; *m* Government—Three Charters, 1st Colonial Assembly, Constitution.

J. Esten Cooke's "Stories of the Old Dominion."
Hopkins's "Youth of the Old Dominion."
Paulding's "Ode to Jamestown."
Simms' "Smith and Pocahontas."
Mrs. Sigourney's "Pocahontas."
Eggleston's "Pocahontas."
Thackeray's "Virginians."
Cooke's "Virginia Comedians."

2. New Netherlands—Who the settlers were and why they came—*a* Dutch West India Company; *b* Walloons, Long Island; *c* Settlements: i. On the Delaware, ii. at Fort Orange, iii. Manhattan, $24; *d* First American City; *e* Dutch Governors; *f* Social Life; *g* Government—Proprietary, Charter, Assembly; *h* New York, change of name, why? *i* Back to the Dutch; *j* Restored to the English; *k* Andros, extent of his rule; *l* Other English Governors; *m* Zenger's Trial, **Freedom of the Press**; *n* Slavery; *o* Negro Plot; *p* Indians; *q* Quakers.

Roberts's "New York," "Am. Co'monw'lths"
Gilman's "Am. People," p. 129.
Paulding's "Dutchman's Fireside."
Broadhead's "History of New York."
Depew on the "Freedom of the Press."
Curtis's Address New York Press Ass'n.
"Junius Letters."
State Trials of New York.
State Reports, "Zenger."

3. New Jersey—*a* Part of New Netherlands; *b* Name; *c* East and West Jersey; Berkeley and Carteret; *d* Government—Proprietary, Charter, Assembly, Constitution.

Bancroft (New Ed.) vol. i. p. 521
Knight's "England," iv. 74, 146, 292, 298, 468.

Palfrey's and Elliot's "New England."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607———1775.

2° PERIOD OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Young's "Chronicles."

I. Settlements. 1620——1683.

Miss Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie."

Mrs. Cheney's "Peep at the Pilgrims."

Hall's "Puritans."

Mrs. Hemans' "Landing of the Pilgrims."

Longfellow's "Miles Standish."

Scudder's "Boston Town."

Arnold's and Greene's "Rhode Island"

Coffin's "Building the Nation," chap. xvii.

Swinton's "Condensed U. S. Hist.," p. 44.

Paulding's "Konigsmark."

Kennedy's "Rob of the Bowl."

Proud's "Hist. of Pennsylvania."

Dixon's "Life."

Ferris's "Hist. of the Original Settlements on the Delaware."

4. New England—Who the settlers were and why they came—*a* Plymouth Company, Council, their patent; *b* Puritans, Separatists; *c* Pilgrims—Why so called, The Pilgrim Church from Scrooby to New Plymouth; *d* The "Landing," 1620, The Suffering; *e* Plymouth Colony—First Governors, Boston; *f* Massachusetts Bay Colony; *g* First Printing Press, Cambridge; *h* **Connecticut**; *i* **Rhode Island**; *j* **New Hampshire**; *k* Williams—Provisions for religious freedom; *l* The Union—The object of—; *m* The Quakers; *n* Andros—Charter Oak; *o* Witchcraft; *p* Social Life; *q* Government—Charter, Proprietary, Assembly.

5. Maryland—Who the settlers were and why they came—*a* Calverts; *b* Religious freedom; *c* Clayborne; *d* Mason and Dixon's Line; *e* Government—Proprietary, Charter, Assembly.

6. Pennsylvania—Who the settlers were and why they came—*a* William Penn—his character, grant and objects; *b* Settlement of Philadelphia, Quakers, 1683; *c* Relations to Delaware, three lower counties; *d* Government—Proprietary, Charter, Assembly, Constitution.

7. Delaware—*a* Swedes, Quakers; *b* Subjected by the Dutch of N. Y. 1655; *e* Under the same governor as Pennsylvania till 1776.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607——1775.

2° PERIOD OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Simms's "The Yamassee."

I. Settlements. 1663——1733.

8. Carolina—*Who* and *Why?* *a* Grant of Charles II., Its Limit; *b* Shaftesbury and Locke's "Grand Model."

Williamson's "North Carolina." Hawks's "History of North Carolina."

North and South Carolina—Separated: *a* Government—Proprietary, Charter, Assembly; *b* Huguenots; *c* Charleston, 1680.

Ramsay's "South Carolina."

9. Georgia—*Who* and *Why?* *a* Oglethorpe, Official Seal—group of silk-worms; *b* Savannah, 1733; *c* The Wesleys, Whitefield; *d* The Moravians, Indigo and Silk; *e* Spanish Claims; *f* Government, { Proprietary, Charter, Assembly.

Stevens's "Georgia." Sparks's "Oglethorpe." DeVere's "Romance of American History."

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

General condition of the English Colonies in 1752: *a* Population, *b* National derivation, *c* Indians, *d* Social condition, *e* Planters, *f* Patroons, *g* Proprietaries, *h* Causes which developed a love of liberty.

Coffin's "Old Times in the Colonies." Daniel Webster's Oration on the "First Settlement of New England," delivered at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

Review, chronologically, the American events occurring in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., George II.

Review biographically: Smith, Lord Delaware, Hudson, Andros, Zenger, Winthrop, Williams, Penn, Oglethorpe, etc.

Drake's "American Biography."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607——1775.

2° Period of Colonial Development.

II. Wars. 1637——1763.

Drake's "Book of the Indian Wars."
Morgan's "League of the Iroquois."
Irving's "Sketch Book," "King Philip's War."
Tiffany's "Brandon."

Seek for causes, items of interest and results.

1 Pequod, 1637.
2 King Philip's—Character of Philip.
3 Bacon's Rebellion—Berkeley, Culpepper.
4 King William's—Dustin, Congress of 1690. First Am. Money

Irving's and Marshall's "Life of Washington."

5 Queen Anne's — Massacre, Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.
6 King George's—Louisburg, Claims, Young Washington.

Whittier's Poems: "Pentucket," "St. John," "Mary Garvin," "Mogg Megone."
Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."
Thackeray's "Virginians."
Longfellow's "Evangeline."
James's "Ticonderoga."

7 French and Indian, 1754 —— 1763: *a* Causes, *b* Washington, *c* War Opens. *d* Franklin's Plan, *e* Five Objective Points:

First. **Fort du Quesne**—Key to the region west of the Alleghanies.

Second. **Louisburg and Acadia**—Newfoundland fisheries, New England's danger.

Third. **Crown Point and Ticonderoga**—Route to Canada via Lake George.

Fourth **Niagara**—Protection to the great fur trade of the Northwest.

Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac."
Bell's "Hist. of Canada."
Mackenzie's "America," Franklin Square Library, p. 50.
Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West"
Gilman's "Am. People," pp. 219, 246.

Fifth. **Quebec**—Key to the St. Lawrence, *f* Pontiac, *g* Treaty of Paris, *h* Results.

Conversational Lessons.

1 The French in North America—*a* Their Claim, *b* The territory they acquired, *c* The Mississippi Bubble, *d* Government, *e* Loss of territory. 2 Growth of Congress—*a* Northern, 1690; *b* Penn's, 1697; *c* Albany, 1754; *d* Provincial — Concord and Cambridge, Mass., 1774–5; Charleston, S. C., 1775.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1607——1775.

2° PERIOD OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

II. Wars.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.

1 Reasons for amicable relations between the Indians and the French, and for hostile relations between the Indians and the English. 2 Gradual extension of English and French settlements leading to conflicting claims; consult maps. 3 Explorations and posts in the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; Indian claims. 4 Jesuits—*a* Marquette, *b* Joliet, *c* La Salle. 5 Relatively small population of Canada. 6 Six Nations. 7 Colonial Congress at Albany, 1754; Union; Franklin. 8 Expeditions by Braddock and Johnson; Results. 9 Monckton's expedition, 1755. 10 Oswego, 1756. 11 Ft. William Henry, 1757. 12 Louisburg, 1758. 13 Concentration of the French forces at Quebec by abandoning nearly all the other posts. 14 The Battle of Quebec; its results. 15 Treaty of Paris, 1763; its conditions. 16 Feelings of the colonists toward Great Britain at this time.

Gilman's "Am. People," chap. ix.

Knight's "History of England," vol. v. p. 598.

Bancroft (New Ed.) vol. ii. pp. 140-174.

Parton's "Life of Franklin."

C. McKnight's "Old Fort Du Quesne."

Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

Hall's "Twice Taken."

Gray's "Elegy"

Green's "Short History of the English People," pp. 724, 725.

Learn few dates, but fix the sequence of events.

Review biographically: Washington, Braddock, Johnson, Forbes, Monckton, Loudoun, William Pitt, Abercrombie, Amherst, Howe, Dieskau, Wolfe, Montcalm, Franklin.

Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1775——1787.

3° PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

I. Eve.—Causes. 1763——1775.

A. REMOTE.

Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution." Frothingham's "Rise of the Republic." G. W. Greene's "Historical View." Sabine's "Loyalists." Lossing's History. A. S. Richardson's "History of Our Country." Drake's "Old Landmarks and Hist. Personages of Boston" and "Around the Hub." Knight's "History of England," vol. vi., p. 91.

1. How England treated the Colonists. Loyalty.
2. Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660.
3. American Manufactures Prohibited.
4. Growth of the American Spirit.

B. DIRECT.

Garden's "Anecdotes of the Revolution" Magoon's "Orators." Fisk's "Samuel Adams" in "American Statesmen." Wirt's "Patrick Henry." Green's "Short Hist. of the English People," chap. x., sec. ii. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston." Butterworth's "Boston." Swinton's "School History."

1. **"Taxation Without Representation."** *a* Increase of British National Debt by the French and Indian Wars; *b* Resistance by the Colonists.
2. Writs of Assistance—*a* Smuggling; *b* Short-sighted King; *c* James Otis, "Independence born;" *d* Samuel Adams, "The Stinging Pen."
3. **Stamp Act**—*a* Patrick Henry, "Treason," "Treason;" *b* **Colonial Congress,** New York, 1765; *c* **Repeal,** 1766.
4. Duties—*a* Tea; *b* Paper; *c* Glass, etc.
5. Boston—*a* Troops in the City; *b* Massacre, Samuel Adams; *c* Tea Party; *d* "Port Bill;" *e* Boys, Young America.

C. NATURAL.

The whole history of the Colonies foretold independence.

Coffin's "Story of Liberty." The spirit of the American people was such that they could not long remain dependent upon Great Britain.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1775——1787.

3° PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Gilman's "Hist. of the American People," p. 244.

I. Eve.—The People Rise.

A.—Preparing for War.—Armed Resistance.

Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys." Bancroft iv., p. 55.

1 The First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774—*a* Its Men; *b* Its Spirit; *c* Its Action.

Street's "Concord."

2 Lexington — Concord — Rebels, 1775—*a* "Paul Revere;" *b* Battle; *c* Concord Fight; *d* Retreat of the British; *e* Effects—General Rising.

Bartlett's "Guide Book." Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride."

3 The Second Continental Congress, 1775—*a* 20,000 Men; *b* George Washington.

Coffin's "Boys of '76."

4 Bunker Hill—*a* Preparation; *b* Battle.

C. H. Woodman's "Boys and Girls of the Revolution."

5 Canada. 6 Evacuation of Boston.

B.—Domestic Life.

Irving's "Life," Webster's oration on "The Bunker Hill Monument," del. June 17, 1825 Scudder's "Boston Town."

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 Thirteen—*a* Population, *b* Pioneers.

2 Industries—*a* Ag., *b* Man'r, *c* Commerce.

3 Education—*a* Schools, *b* Books, *c* News.

Mc Master's History.

4 Political Parties—**Whigs** and Tories.

Bergen's Calendar.

5 Manners and Customs—*a* Dress, *b* Home Comforts, *c* Amusements, *d* Food, *e* Hospitality, *f* Traveling.

E. Kellogg's "Good Old Times."

The first U. S. College—Harvard, 1636. First Library—Harvard, 1638.

J. K. Paulding's "Dutchman's Fireside."

The Boston News-Letter, the first Amer. newspaper, was published in Boston by Benj. Harris in 1690.

Paulding's "Old Continental."
Hawthorne's "Septimius Felton."
Mrs. Child's "Rebels."
Goodrich's "Lives of the Signers."
Drake's "American Flag."
Mackenzie's "Paul Jones."
Coffin's "Boys of '76." Sparks' "Life."
Cooper's "Spy," "Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," "Wyandotte," "Chain Bearer."
Atlantic Monthly, xiv., Nov., 1864, p. 591.
Motley's "Morton's Hope."
Franklin's "Autobiography."
Thompson's "Rangers."
Mrs. Sedgwick's "Linwoods."
Calvert's "Arnold and André."
Simms's "Millichampe," "Partisan."
Higginson's "Young Folks' Hist.," p. 212.
Winsor's "Readers' Handbook of the American Revolution."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1775——1787.

3° PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

The People Responsible.

II. Declaration of Independence.

JULY 4, 1776.

1 Congress—*a* Its Men; *b* Lee's Resolutions; *c* The Committee; *d* Thomas Jefferson.
2 The Document.
3 The Signing.
4 The Fourth of July. The Bell—Joy of the People.
5 The Flag, Stars and Stripes, **13**; Paul Jones.

III. War. 1776——1781.

1 "George Washington, Esq."
2 New York—Long Island, Capture.
3 Washington's Retreat—Dark Hours.
4 Trenton and Princeton.
5 Burgoyne—*a* Stark; *b* Stillwater; *c* Saratoga; *d* Surrender.
6 Valley Forge.
7 France—Franklin.
8 Raids—*a* Indian and Tory; *b* British.
9 Last years of the War.
10 Arnold's Treason.
11 Yorktown, 1781—*a* Lafayette; *b* Effect.
12 Cost of the War.
13 Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

Memory Lessons.

Northam's "American History."

I.

Thatcher's "Military Journal of the Revolution."

Lexington,	1775
Independence,	1776
Burgoyne's Surrender,	1777
Evacuation of Philadelphia,	1778
Raids, { Indian and Tory. / { British,	1778–1779
Treason of Benedict Arnold,	1780
Yorktown,	1781

Declaration of Independence.

Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming."

"Read between the lines."

Bryant's "Song of Marion's Men."

Whittier's "Rangers."

II.

Trumbull's "McFingal."

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved these resolutions:

Winthrop's "Edwin Brothertoft."

1 "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

Kennedy's "Horse-Shoe Robinson."

Abbott's "Paragraph History," p. 41.

Gilman's "Am. People," p. 286.

2 "That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances."

Atlantic Monthly, April, 1864, p. 497, "Our Progressive Independence" O. W. Holmes.

3 "That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation."

Bancroft, iv. 423.

C. H. Watson's "Camp Fires of the Revolution"

Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys."

H. Melville's "Israel Potter."

Simms's "Am. Spy, Scout and Partisan."

Cooper's "Pilot."

J. P. Kennedy's "Horse-Shoe Robinson."

Period of Revolution.

I. Eve.
- 1st Am. Congress. — Men, Spirit, Action.
- **L**exington and Concord, 1775. — Revere, Battle, Concord, Retreat, Effect.
- 2d Am. Congress. — Men, Money, Commander.
- Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
- British Commanders — Gage, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, Cornwallis, etc.
- Bunker Hill. — Prep'n, Battle, Effect.
- Quebec, Boston Evacuated, S. C.

II. Dec. of
- **I**ndependence-Congress, 1776. — Members, Lee's Resolutn's, Committee, Thos. Jefferson. The Doc't, "Sign'g, "4th, "Flag.

III. War
- **B**urgoyne, 1777. — Stark, Stillwater, Saratoga. Howe's Campaign, Valley Forge. — Brandywine, Germant'n, Mercer, Mifflin.
- France—Franklin.
- **E**vacuation of Phila. by the British, 1778. Monmouth—Molly Pitcher—Newport.
- **R**aids, 1778-9 — Wyoming, 1778; Cherry Valley, Minisink, 1779; British. — Savannah, S. C., D'Estaing, Pulaski, Serg't Jasper, Charlestown.
- Stony Point—Anthony Wayne.
- Southern Operations — Marion, Sumter, Greene, Lee, etc., Hobkirk Hill, "96," Eutaw Sp.
- Naval Affairs—Paul Jones.
- Money Matters. — Value, Trouble in Camp, Morris.
- **T**reason, 1780. — **Arnold,** Clinton, André.
- **Y**orktown, 1781. — "The Boy," The Siege, The Surrender, The Effect.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR—REFERENCE PAGE.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS. AMERICAN.	COMMANDERS. BRITISH.
	1. Lexington, Mass.	Parker, Successful,	Smith and Pitcairn,
1775	2. Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Allen, S.,	De Laplace,
	3. Bunker Hill, Mass.	Prescott,	Howe and Clinton, S.,
	4. Quebec, Canada.	Montgomery,	Clinton, S.,
	1. Fort Moultrie, S. C.	Moultrie, S ,	Clinton and Parker,
L	2. Long Island, N. Y.	Putnam,	Howe and Clinton, S.,
	3. White Plains, N. Y.	McDougall,	Howe, S.,
	4. Fort Washington, N. Y.	Magaw,	Howe, S.,
	5. Trenton, N. J.	Washington, S.,	Rahl,
1776	1. Princeton, N. J.	Washington, S ,	Mawhood,
	2. Ticonderoga, N. Y.	St. Clair,	Burgoyne, S.,
	3. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	?, S.,	St. Leger,
I	4. Oriskany, N. Y.	Herkimer,	St. Leger, Indecisive,
	5. Bennington, Vt.	Stark, S.,	Baum,
	6. Brandywine, Pa.	Washington,	Howe, S.,
	7. Stillwater, N. Y.	Gates, S.,	Burgoyne,
1777	8. Paoli, Pa.	Wayne,	Grey, S.,
	9. Germantown, Pa.	Washington,	Howe, S.,
	10. Saratoga, N. Y.	Gates, S.,	Burgoyne,
	11. Fort Mercer, N. J.	Greene, S.,	Donop,
B	12. Fort Miflin, Pa.	Thayer,	Howe, S.,
	1. Monmouth, N. J.	Washington, S.,	Clinton,
	2 Wyoming, Pa.	Zeb. Butler,	John Butler, S.,
1778	3. Quaker Hill, R. I.	Sullivan, S.,	Pigot,
	4. Cherry Valley, N. Y.		Brant, S.,
	5. Savannah, Ga.	Robert Howe,	Campbell, S.,
	1. Sunbury, Ga.	Lane,	Prevost, S.,
E	2. Kettle Creek, Ga.	Pickens, S.,	Boyd.
	3. Brier Creek, Ga.	Ashe,	Prevost, S.,
	4. Stono Ferry, S. C.	Lincoln,	Maitland, S.,
	5. Stony Point, N. Y.	Wayne, S.,	Johnson,
1779	6. Penobscot, Me.	Lovell,	McLean, S.,
	7 Paulus Hook, N. J.	Lee, S ,	Southerland,
	8. Chemung, N. Y.	Sullivan, S.,	Brant,
R	9 Flamboro Head, Eng.	Paul Jones, S.,	Pearson,
	10. Savannah, Ga.	Lincoln,	Prevost, S.,
	1. Monk's Corner, S. C.	Huger,	Tarleton, S ,
	2. Charleston, S. C.	Lincoln,	Clinton, S.,
1780	3. Springfield, N. J.	Greene, S.,	Knyphausen,
	4. Hanging Rock, S. C.	Sumter, S.,	Brown,
	5. Sanders' Creek, S. C.	Gates,	Cornwallis, S.,
T	6 Fishing Creek, S. C.	Sumter,	Tarleton, S.,
	7. King's Mountain, N. C.	Campbell, S.,	Ferguson,
	1. Cowpens, S. C.	Morgan, S.,	Tarleton,
1781	2. Guilford C. H., N. C.	Greene,	Cornwallis, S,,
	3 Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.	Greene,	Rawdon, S.,
	4. Ninety-Six, S. C.	Greene,	S.,
	5. Fort Griswold, Conn.	Ledyard,	Arnold, S.,
Y	6. Eutaw Springs, S C.	Greene, Indecisive,	Stewart,
	Yorktown, Va.	Washington and De Grasse, S.	Cornwallis.

English Rulers and American History.

Knight's "England." During the reign of :—

Hume's "England," iii, p. 75. **Henry VII.**—The Cabots give England the "right of discovery."

Elizabeth—1 Expeditions sent out under Gilbert, Drake, Smith and others; 2 Raleigh attempts a settlement at Roanoke, 1585.

Defoe's "Jacques." Macaulay's "England," vol. i, p. 92. **James I.**—1 First permanent settlement at Jamestown, 1607; 2 Plymouth settled by the Pilgrims, 1620; 3 N.Y. settled by Dutch, 1614.

Greene's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," pp. 315, 720-728, 740-802. **Charles I.**—1 Maryland, 1634 by Cecil, Lord Baltimore; 2 R. I., by Roger Williams, 1636; 3 Del., 1638, by Swedes.

Bancoft, vol. 1. **Cromwell**—Civil wars in England hindered colonization, but promoted emigration.

Charles II.—1 N. C., 1663, S. C., 1670; 2 N. Y. taken from the Dutch, 1640.

James II.—1 Pa. settled, 1682; 2 King Philip's War, 1675.

Atlantic Monthly, May, 1864, p. 553. **William**—1 King William's War, 1689; 2 Colonies suffer from French and Indians; 3 Failure of expedition against Canada; 4 "Peace of Ryswick."

Anne—1 Queen Anne's War; 2 Capture of Nova Scotia from the French.

Warburton's "Conquest of Canada." **George I.**—1 King George's War; 2 Capture of Louisburg, 1745, Key of Canada; 3 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

George II.—French and Indian War, Final struggle between England and France for supremacy in America; 2 Braddock's defeat, 1755; Quebec captured, 1759.

Greene's "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 725. **George III.**—1 American Revolution began 1775; 2 War for Independence began 1776; 3 Bunker Hill; 4 Saratoga; 5 Yorktown; 6 Eng. acknowledges Am. Independence, 1783.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1775——1789.

3° PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE PEOPLE FORM A GOVERNMENT.

IV. **The Confederation,** 1777—1 Rich in hope, poor in money; 2 Washington's influence, **One Nation or Thirteen;** 3 Disbanding the Army; 4 Evacuation: Savannah, Charleston, 1782, and New York, November 25, 1783; 5 The Chief resigns his commission; 6 Shay's Rebellion, Defects of the Confederation.

V. **Formation of the Constitution**—1 The Convention: *a* Plans, i Va.'s, ii N. J.'s, iii Hamilton's, *b* Compromises, i Organization of Congress, ii Slave Representation $\frac{3}{5}$, iii Slave Trade to 1808; 2 **The Constitution:** *a* Provisions, *b* Adoption, *c* Amendments, *Memorize the Preamble;* 3 Political Parties: *a* Party Leaders, *b* Federalists, *c* Anti-Federalists—Democratic-Republicans, *d* Election; 4 Extra Session of the First Congress, John Adams, V. P., Fred'k A. Muhlenberg, Sp.; *a* Twelve Amendments, *b* Regulation of Commerce, *c* High Protective Tariff; 5 The First President: *a* Title, *b* Inauguration; 6 The First Cabinet: *a* Departments, *b* Men; 7 The First Census, 1790, 3,929,214; 8 The First National Thanksgiving by Proclamation; 9 The First Daily Newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, Phila. 1784.

Garden's "Anecdotes of the Revolution."

Simms's "Historical Tales."

Gilman's "History of the American People," p. 283.

Greele 's "Am. Conflict."

"Farewell Address."

Curtis's Oration, Evacuation Day, 1883.

Nordhoff's "Politics for Young Americans," p. 117.

Town's "History of the Constitution."

Bancroft, vol. vi.

Madison Papers.

Reithmüller's "Hamilton"

The "Federalist."

Hickey's "Constitution."

Hildreth, iii, 494-526.

Johnston's "American Politics."

Townsend's "Civil Government."

Moore's "Hamilton," i, 357-359.

Griswold's "Court of Washington."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861. ..

Von Holst's "Constitutional History." Smith's Jack Downing." Hall's "Legends of the West."

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATES.

Kennedy's "Swallow Barn."

1789—**George Washington,** Va., Fed.—1797.

Ist., IId., IIId. and IVth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 33,000.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 **P**irates — Mediterranean Sea.
2 **E**ngland - Jay's Treaty.
3 **A**lgiers and Spain Treaties.
4 **C**itizen Genet — Neutrality.
5 **E**mbargo—First, 1794, 60 days.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Patent and Copyright Laws.
2 Finances—Hamilton.
3 U. S. Bank.
4 Indians. 5 Whiskey.
6 Coal. 7 Cotton-gin.
8 Vt. '91, Ky. '92, Tenn. '96.
9 Farewell Address.
10 Political Parties—*a* FED.: *b Dem.-Rep.*
11 First contested election, Nov., 1796.

Wm. Jay's "Life of John Jay."

Morse's and Henry Cabot Lodge's "Alexander Hamilton."

E. Kellogg's "Unseen Hand."

Bird's "Nick of the Woods."

Sparks's Biographies—"Boone."

Schouler's "United States," vol. i, pp. 176-179.

Bryant's "United States," vol. iv, p. 123.

TOPICS FOR CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 The growth of the nation by the admission of new States.

2 Vermont the eighth "free state," Tennessee the eighth "slave state."

Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America."

3 The noteworthy alternation in the admission of "free states" and "slave states" subsequent to the admission of Tennessee.

4 District of Columbia organized 1790—Washington City—The Capital, 1800.

Paulding's "Westward Ho."

5 Northwest Territory between the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Bryant's U.S. iv, p. 110.

6 Early manifestation of inventive genius—Franklin and Whitney.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

Judd's "Margaret."

Cooper's "Prairie."

1797—**John Adams,** Mass., Fed.—1801.

Vth. and VIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 33,000.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 France—*a* Bribe—
"Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute."
Insulted Flag.
X. Y. Z. Mission.
b Bonaparte's Policy.
c Treaty of 1800.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Alien and Sedition Laws.
2 Ky. and Va. Resolutions.
3 Judiciary Act.
4 Death of Washington.
5 Washington City, 1800.
6 Census, 1800, 5,308,483.
7 Political Parties—*a* DEM.-REP., *b* *Fed.*
8 Election in House of Rep.

Cooper's "Am. Politics," bk. i. p. 11, bk. ii. pp. 3-14.

Gilman's "American People," p. 637-647.

Mrs. John Adams's "Correspondence."

Van Buren's "Political Parties," pp. 176-182.

Johnston's "American Politics," pp. 25-27.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 No new States. 2 Mississippi Territory organized. 3 George Washington died, Dec. 14, 1799—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—"Father"—Mt. Vernon. 4 The character of Adams. 5 His great public services. 6 Why he became unpopular. 7 Freedom of speech and of the press. 8 Removal of the Capital from Philadelphia to Washington. 9 Navy Department organized, 1798—Six thus far.

Byron's "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte."

Hildreth's History.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1801—**Thos. Jefferson,** Va., {Dem.-Rep. / House of Rep.}—1809.

VIIth., VIIIth., IXth. and Xth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 33,000.

	a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.	b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.
1	France—*a* Napoleon—Decrees. *b* Treaties.	U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, 1802.
2	Northern Mexico.	**Louisiana Purchase,** 15 Millions.
3	England and France.	Burr's Conspiracy.
4	Right of Search; 2d Embargo, 1806.	First Steamboat, 1807.
5	War with Tripoli.	**Abolition of Slave Trade.**
6	**Third Embargo.**	Ohio, 1802.
7	Non-intercourse Act.	Pol. Parties—*a* DEM.-REP., *b Federalist.*
8		Election.

Charles Brockden Brown's Novels.

Parton's "Life."

Morse's "Jefferson" in "Am. Statesmen."

Atlantic Monthly xiv, Oct. '64 p. 505.

E. E. Hale's "Philip Nolan's Friends."

Geo. W. Cable's Articles on "Louisiana and the Creoles," in Century Magazine, vol. iii., New Series.

J. C. Hauch's "Robert Fulton."

Wilson's 'Rise and Fall of Slave Power in Am." i. 79-97.

Cooper's "Am. Navy."

Hildreth's "White Slave."

Wirt's "Letters of a British Spy."

Chambers' Encyc. "Orders in Council."

Johnston's "Am. Politics," pp. 65-71.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 The state of Europe and the importance of our carrying trade. 2 Extraordinary measures of England and France in relation to the rights of neutrals. 3 English claims of "Right of Search," and "Impressment." 4 Bearing of the impressment claim upon our naturalized citizens, and upon our national honor. 5 "Once a subject always a subject." 6 Affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake. 7 **Orders in Council** and the **Milan Decree,** 1807. 8 Third Embargo, 1807–1809. 9 Non-intercourse Act, 1809, or fourth embargo. 10 Naturalization Laws. 11 U. S. Coast Survey.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1809—**James Madison,** Va., Rep.—1817.

XIth., XIIth., XIIIth. and XIVth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 35,000.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 France—Milan Decree.
2 England—"War of 1812."
a Defeat of our Army,
b Success of our Navy,
c Treaty of Ghent, 1815,
d Thanksgiving.
3 Algiers—No more tribute.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Indians (Creek).
2 Westward Ho!
3 La. 1812, Ind. 1816.
4 Hartford Convention.
5 Political Parties—*a* DEM.-REP., *b Federal*, *c* Clintonian, *d* Peace.
6 Census, 1810, 7,239,881.
7 Election.

Dodge's "Stories of a Grandfather About American History."

Gay's "Madison" in "American Statesmen."

Cooper's "Am. Politics," Book ii. pp. 23-24.

E. Eggleston's "Red Eagle."

Ingersoll's "Second War with Great Britain."

Hall's "Legend of the West."

Cooper's "Hist. of the Navy."

Woolsey's "Experiment of the Union with its Preparation."

Scudder's "History of the U. S."

Hildreth, vi. pp. 303-317.

Gen. Donaldson's "Sergeant Atkins."

Headley's "Second War."

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.

I. "The War of 1812."

1 The entire interest centers in **Foreign Relations**; they control domestic history. 2 Milan Decree abolished, 1810. 3 Read the affairs of the *Little Belt* and the Indian War. 4 War declared June 19, 1812. 5 Its two chief causes. 6 Read the details of the military and naval operations. 7 Observe briefly, in outline:

First—The aggressive expeditions into Canada, from Detroit to the St. Lawrence; their general failure.

Second—The smallness of the navy—its brilliant success; but little direct influence on the fortunes of the war, except upon the Lakes. Utter destruction of American commerce.

Conversational Lessons (continued).

Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812."

Third—The aggressive expeditions of the British, the Americans being chiefly on the defensive after 1812. 8 Indian War in the West and Southwest. 9 Invasions from Canada. 10 Blockade of all important ports. 11 Naval and military expeditions against Washington and Baltimore. 12 Invasion by the way of Lake Champlain. 13 Last Embargo. 14 Expedition against New Orleans and its purposes. 15 Observe—*a* The final repulse of all the attempts of the British, and the similar fate of the renewed aggressions of the Americans against Canada; *b* Destruction of Indian power. 16 Give the sequence of events, omitting all but the most important dates.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," chap. xi-xv.

Breck's "Recollections."

Hildreth, vol. vi. p. 455.

Bryant's "U. S.," iv. 238-243.

Knight's "England," vii. pp. 364-383.

II. The Review.

E. Eggleston's and Colton's "Tecumseh."

Duyckinck's "Eminent Americans."

Sparks's "Library of American Biography."

Review Biographically — Study character: 1 Tecumseh, 2 Harrison, 3 Hull, 4 Scott, 5 Wood, 6 Brock, 7 Van Rensselaer, 8 Bainbridge, 9 Sheaffe, 10 Proctor, 11 Dearborn, 12 Pike, 13 Brown.

14 Perry—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

15 Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship."

Coffin's "Building the Nation," p. 199.

16 Miller—"I will try, sir."

17 Francis S. Key—"The star spangled banner."

Parton's "Life."

18 Andrew Jackson and the cotton bales.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1817—**Jas. Monroe,** Rep. All parties join—1825

D.C.Gilman's "James Monroe," in "Am. Statesmen."

"Era of Good Feeling."

XVth., XVIth., XVIIth. and XVIIIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 40,000.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Spain.
2 **Monroe Doctrine.**
3 S. A. Republics.
4 Cent. Am. Republics.
5 LaFayette's Visit.
6 France—Commercial Tr'y.
7 Great Britain—*a* Commercial, *b* Boundary and Fisheries, *c* Treaty for mutual suppression of the Slave Traffic.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Florida, 1819, Treaty.
2 Flag { Stars=No. of States. Stripes = Original (13) Colonies.
3 Miss. '17, Ill. '18, Ala. '19, Maine '20, Mo. '21.
4 **"Missouri Compromises."**
5 Protective Tariff.
6 Political Party—DEM.-REPUBLICAN.
7 Election in House of Rep.
8 Census, 1820, 9,638,453.
9 Growth of the Nation.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 234, 245.

Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," vol. i.

E. S. Phelps's "Silent Partner."

Bolles's "Financial Hist." 1789--1860, pp. 359-374.

Johnston's "Am. Politics," p. 95.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 Jackson's Advice: "Now is the time to exterminate that monster called party spirit." 2 The slavery question is becoming more and more prominent. 3 Important features of this Administration—*a* "Monroe Doctrine," *b* "Missouri Compromises." 4 "Savannah," first steamer to cross the Atlantic—New York to Liverpool, 26 days, 1819.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

John T. Morse, jr's. "John Q. Adams" in "American Statesmen."

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

Seward's "Life" 1825—**John Q. Adams,** Mass. {Fed. and Dem. / House of Rep.}—1829.

XIXth. and XXth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 40,000.

Benton's Abridgement ix See index for "Panama Mission."

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Panama Mission discuss'd.
2 England — Indemnity of American Citizens.

J. T. Trowbridge's "Lawrence's Adventures"

Daniel Webster's Eulogy on "Adams and Jefferson," del. Aug. 2, 1826.

Carl Schurz's "Clay," in "Am. Statesmen."

Johnston's "Am. Politics," p. 96.

Bolles's "Financial History," 1789-1860, pp. 375-410.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Canals : 2 First RR., 1828.
3 National Bereavements — Adams and Jefferson.
4 **50th** Anniversary, July 4, 1826.
5 De Witt Clinton, 1828.
6 Clay in the Cabinet.
7 Political parties—*a* DEMOCRATIC, *b National Republican*, *c* Anti-Masonic.
8 High Tariff of 1828.
9 Election.
10 Internal Improvements—Completion of the Erie Canal.

Von Holst, i. p. 401.

Benton's "Thirty Years' View," i. pp. 32-34, 95-102.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 Period of great national prosperity.
2 National debt fast diminishing—$5,000,000 surplus in the Treasury.
3 The Protective Tariff known as the "American System."
4 Define Protective Tariff.
5 Define Internal Improvements.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1829—**Andrew Jackson,** Tenn., Dem.—1837.

XXIst., XXIInd., XXIIIrd. and XXIVth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 47,700.

Wm. G. Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," in "Am. Statesmen."

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Treaties:
- *a* Brazil—Amity and Commerce.
- *b* Turkey—Freedom of the Black Sea.
- *c* Russia—Commerce.
- *d* Mexico—Boundary.
- *e* Venezuela—Amity and Commerce.
- *f* Morocco.

2 France—$5,000,000.

3 England's Mediation.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 **Nullification.**

2 Webster-Hayne Debate.

3 Indian Troubles.

4 Internal Improvements.

5 U.S. Bank—"Sub-Treasury Plan."

6 Tariff of '32 and **Clay's Compromise Tariff of '33.**

7 Ark. '36, Mich. '37, Ind. Ter. '34.

8 Census, 1830, 12,866,020.

9 Growth of the Nation.

10 Public Debt.

11 Political Parties—*a* DEMOCRATIC, *b* *Whig*, formed from: i. Nat.-Rep., ii. Anti-Masonic, iii. Nullification.

12 National Conventions—(First).

13 Election.

Peters' "Pioneer Life."

Coffin's "Boys of '76."

Daniel Webster's Reply to Hayne, del. in the Senate, Jan. 26, 1830.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 248-249.

Johnston's "Am. Politics," pp. 110-114, and Coffin's "Building the Nation," 246 and 303.

Johnston's "Am. Politics."

Cooper's 'Am. Politics."

Houghton's "Conspectus."

Gilman's "Am. People."

F. Marryat's "Travels of Monsieur Violet."

Coffin's "Building the Nation," chap. xxii. 305.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

Anti-Slavery Newspapers: *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, Edited by Benjamin Lundy. *The Liberator*, Edited by William Lloyd Garrison. 2 Factions in Political Parties—Locofocos, etc. 3 Agitation of the Slavery Question—Abolitionists—Anti-Slavery Society.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

Dorsheimer's "Van Buren," in "American Statesmen."

1837—**Martin Van Buren,** N.Y., Dem.—1841.

XXVth and XXVIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 47,700.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Canadian Rebellion.
2 Northeast Boundary.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Issue of $10,000,000 Treasury Notes.
2 The Specie Circular of '36.
3 The Financial Panic of '37.
4 Extra Session of Cong.
5 **The Sub-Treasury Bill** passed.
6 Political Parties—*a* WHIG, *b Democratic*, *c* Anti-Slavery Society—Abolition—Liberty.
7 Census, 1840, 17,069,453.
8 Conventions.
9 "Campaign."
10 Election.

Johnston's "Am. Politics," p. 129.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 Influence of the Specie Circular. 2 Excessive amount of paper money in circulation encouraged reckless speculation, and raised property to fictitious values. 3 The ruin of the "pet banks." 4 The influence of New York City in financial matters. 5 Since Van Buren's time—public money kept in the treasury at Washington and in sub-treasuries. 6 The "Sub-Treasury Bill" was repealed during Tyler's administration, but re-enacted under Polk. 7 Growth of Cities. 8 Railways.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," 302–303.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° Period of the Constitution.

I. Era of National Progress.

1841—**W. H. Harrison,** O., Whig, April 4, 1841.
Jno. Tyler, Va., Whig and Dem.—1845.

XXVIIth. and XXVIIIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep,, 70,680.

a. Foreign Relations.

1 Northwest Boundary. Webster - Ashburton Treaty.
2 **Annexation of Texas.**

b. Domestic Affairs.

1 U. S. Fiscal Bank.
2 Dorr's Rebellion, R. I.
3 Anti-Rent, N. Y.
4 Mormonism.
5 Vetoes.
6 Tariff of '42.
7 Florida, '45.
8 Political Parties—*a* Democratic, *b Whig*, *c* Liberty, *d* Native American.
9 National Conventions.
10 Election.
11 Magnetic Telegraph.

Calhoun's "Works," iv. 479-573.

Cooper's "Satanstoe," "The Chain-Bearer," "The Redskins."

Prime's "Around the World," p. 25.

Johnston's "Am. Politics," pp. 110, 114, 135.

Houghton's "Conspectus."

Coffin's "Building the Nation," p. 434 and chap. xxxii.

Conversational Lesson.

1 The **Annexation of Texas** a party question.
2 The limit of territory for the admission of Slave States.

"The object of the **Annexation of Texas** is to uphold the interests of slavery, extend its influence, and secure its permanent duration."
—*John C. Calhoun.*

3 Factions in Political Parties: Democratic—Hunkers, Barnburners.

"Inside," by W. M. Baker.

Bryant's "United States" iv pp. 361-365, pp. 367-369.

Greeley's "Am. Conflict," i. pp. 147-178.

Von Holst's "Calhoun," in "Am. Statesmen."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1845—**James K. Polk,** Tenn., Dem.—1849.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," 314-50, and chap xxv. and xxvi.

XXIXth. and XXXth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 70,680.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

L. Biart's "Adventures of a Young Naturalist."
Gilman's "American People," p. 454.
Bolles' "Financial History," 1789-1860, pp. 434 66.
Irving's "Astoria."
Tuthill's "Hist. of California."
Peters' "Pioneer Life."
Sumner's "Works."
Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado."

1 Northwest Boundary.—Cass.

2 Mexican War - *a* Cause? *b* Taylor, *c* Scott, *d* Other Generals, *e* Mexico taken, *f* Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, *g* Acquisition of territory.

3 Treaty with China.

4 Postal Treaty with England.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Oregon Question—"54° 40′ or fight."

2 Tariff of '46.

3 River and Harbor Improvements.

4 Tex. '45, Iowa '46, Wis. '48.

5 Gold-fever of '48.

6 **Wilmot Proviso.**

7 Political Parties—*a* WHIGS, *b* *Democrats*, *c* Native American, *d* Free Soil, formed from the Liberty Party and Barnburners.

8 Conventions.

9 Election.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November fixed by Congress on which to hold Presidential Elections.

Lossing's "Story of the U. S. Navy."

2 U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1845.

3 Sewing Machine patented by Elias Howe, 1846.

4 Postage Stamps first used in U. S., 1847.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Era of National Progress.

1849—**Zachary Taylor,** Ky., Whig, July 9, 1850.
Millard Fillmore, Whig—1853.

XXXIst. and XXXIInd. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 93,423.

Tourgee's "Hot Plowshares," chap. vii.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Cuba.
a Filibustering — Lopez, *b* Monroe Doctrine.
2 England—Fishing. *a* Banks of Newfoundland, *b* Negotiation, *c* Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Transit, i. Nicaragua, ii. Panama.
3 France—Embassador dismissed from Washington.
4 Switzerland—Amity and Commerce.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Compromise of 1850, ("Omnibus bill")—*a* Cal. Free State, *b* Utah and N. Mex., *c* Texas $10,000,000, *d* Slave Trade prohibited in District of Columbia, *e* Fugitive Slave Law.
2 Cheap Postage Law.
3 Cal. admitted '50.
4 Washington Ter., '53.
5 Census, 1850, 23,191,876.
6 Political Parties—*a* DEMOCRATIC, *b* *Whig*, *c* American, *d* Free Soil.
7 Conventions.
8 Election.
9 Crystal Palace, N. Y., '53.
10 Death of Great Men—*a* Taylor, *b* Calhoun, *c* Clay, *d* Webster.

Whittier's Anti-Slavery Poems.

Coffin's "Building the Nation." p. 387.

"Building the Nation," p. 353.

W. M. Baker's "Virginians in Texas."

Mackenzie's "America," Franklin Square Library, p. 8.

Gilman's "Am. People," p. 474, and Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 394, 399, 418.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 The Cabinet. 2 Departments—*a* State, *b* Treasury, *c* War, *d* Navy, *e* Post Office, *f* Justice. 3 Department of the Interior, created 1849. 4 Factions in Political Parties—Whigs, Silver Grays and Wooly Heads.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1861.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Era of National Progress.

1853—**Franklin Pierce,** N. H., Dem.—1857.

XXXIIIrd. and XXXIVth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 93,423.

Tourgee's "Hot Plowshares."

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Mexican Boundary—
Gadsden Purchase.

Coffin's "Building the Nation," pp. 243, 411.

2 Austria—
Hungarian Seizure.

3 Japan—

Cooper's "Am. Politics," bk. i. pp. 45-46; iii. pp. 99-109.

a Perry—Treaty,

b Ambassadors,

c Education,

Houghton's "Conspectus."

d Commerce.

4 Cuba—Ostend Manifesto.

Greeley's "Am. Conflict." Ostend Manifesto.

5 U. S. neutral on the Eastern Question.

6 England—

a Reciprocity of '54,

Johnston's "Am. Politics," p. 158.

b Envoy ordered to leave Washington, '56.

7 Central America—
Filibustering, Walker.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

1 Kansas—Neb. Bill—

a Popular ("Squatter") Sovereignty,

b **Repeal of Missouri Compromise.**

2 Border Warfare—Kan.

3 Tariff of '57.

4 Crisis of '57.

5 Political Parties—*a* DEMOCRATIC, *b* *Republican*, formed from: i. Whig, ii. Free Soil, iii. Anti-Neb. Dem., and iv. a branch of the Amer. party, *c* Amer. (Know Nothings).

6 Conventions.

7 Election.

Greeley's "Am. Conflict," 1.196-198.

Hungerford's "Old Plantation."

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON.

1 Growth and Influence of Slavery.
2 How Territories become States.
3 The Crystal Palace.
4 E. K. Kane—Arctic Expeditions.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1865.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

II Era of Civil War. 1861....1865.

Greeley's "Am. Conflict."

1857—**James Buchanan,** Pa., Dem.—1861.

Moore's "Rebellion Record"

Draper's "Civil War."

XXXVth. and XXXVIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep. 127,381.

a. EVE.

1 **Real Cause ?**

2 Preliminary Causes—

a Dred Scott Decision,

b "Underground Railroad."

c John Brown's Raid.

d Election of Lincoln—his character.

3 **Secession.**

a S. C. Dec., 1860.

b Six others in six weeks.

c N. C., Va., Ark., Tenn., Eleven in all.

d "Confederate States of America."

4 **Two Presidents :**

a **U. S. A.**

b C. S. A.

b. CHANGES.

1 Panic of '57—5000 Commercial Failures.

Mrs. Child's "Romance of the Republic"

Greeley's "Am. Conflict," i, pp. 251-264.

2 1st Atlantic Cable, '58.

3 Minn. '58, Oregon '59.

4 Census 1860, 31,443,320.

5 Growth in Wealth and Resources.

Holland's and Raymond's "Lincoln."

6 Organization of Territories.

7 Kansas, *Free State*, '61.

8 National Conventions.

John Minor Botts's "Great Rebellion."

Coffin's "Building the Nation," p. 468.

9 Homestead Bill.

10 Peace Congress.

11 **Morrill Tariff of '61.**

Pollard's "Jefferson Davis."

Houghton's "Conspectus."

12 Political Parties—*a* REPUBLICAN, *b* *Democratic*, *c* American — Constitutional Union.

13 Election.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Cent. Amer.—Walker, the filibuster, shot.

2 China—Treaty of Amity.

3 England—Visit of the Prince of Wales.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1865.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

II. Era of Civil War. 1861....1865.

Inaug. of Lincoln....Surrender of Lee's Army.

1861—**A. Lincoln,** Ill., Rep.—1865.

XXXVIIth. and XXXVIIIth. Congresses.

c. CONTEST.

1 **Civil War Begins**—Fort Sumter.

2 The Union Army—*a* Call for 75,000 volunteers, *b* Other Calls, *c* Drafts.

3 "On to Richmond"—*a* "Bull Run," *b* Army of the Potomac, Commanding Generals, *c* Peninsular Campaign, *d* Grant's Campaign, *e* Capture.

4 Naval Affairs—*a* Confederate Privateers, *b* Blockade, *c* Gunboats and Mortar-boats, **Monitor** and **Merrimac,** Alabama and Kearsarge.

5 War in the Mississippi Valley—*a* Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, Commanding Generals, *b* Campaigns.

6 Lee's Invasions—*a* Antietam, *b* Gettysburg.

7 Riots—*a* Baltimore, *b* New York.
Raids—*a* Union, *b* Confederate.

8 Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

9 Treatment of Prisoners—Andersonville—Libby—Elmira.

10 Sherman's March—*a* Thomas, *b* Cities, *c* Effect.

11 **Civil War Closes**—Captures and Surrenders: *a* Lee, *b* Johnston, *c* Dick Taylor, *d* Kirby Smith.

12 Cost of the War—*a* Men, *b* Money, *c* Destruction of Property.

13 Results—*a* **XIIIth. Amendment,** *b* Public Debt over Two Billions of Dollars.

Thayer's "Youth's History of the Rebellion."
Coffin's "Following the Flag" and "Boys of '61."
De Forest's "Miss Revenel's Conversion."
Coffin's "Days and Nights on the Battlefield," "Winning his Way."
Miss Austin's "Dora Darling"
Trowbridge's "Cudjo's Cave"
Swinton's "Army of the Potomac."
Trowbridge's "Three Scouts"
Boynton's "Am. Navy."
Century Magazine, 1884-1885, "War Articles."
Trowbridge's "Drummer Boy."
Stevens's "Hist. of the War Between the States."
Jeff. Davis's "Hist. Southern Confederacy."
Still's "Hist. of the Sanitary Commission."
Richardson's "Field, Dungeon and Escape."
Atlantic Monthly, Jan. 1864, p. 119.
Pollard's "Lost Cause."

Conversational Lesson.

Civil War. 1861....1865. *Lincoln's Administr'n.*

1 Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. 2 Effect upon the North. 3 The President's proclamation. 4 Eleven states secede.

In reading the details of the war, observe:

First—The importance of foreign intervention and the efforts on both sides in regard to it.

Second—That the operations of the Confederates were mainly defensive, except in the great sorties of Lee at Antietam and Gettysburg, of Early at Chambersburg and Hood's attempt upon Nashville; all of which were repelled.

Third—That the main objects of the aggressive movements of the Union troops were: 1st, The destruction of Lee's army; 2d, The opening of the Mississippi river.

Fourth—That, after the opening of that river by the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson and the subsequent capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the lines were contracted by a movement from the northwest to the southeast, ending in Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah and Goldsboro. The leading incidents will then fall into place. Observe, furthermore, the importance of the blockade, the chief function of the fleet, the effect of the contest between the Monitor and Merrimac, and the enormous expenditure of men and money on both sides, together with the measures by which they were obtained. Review biographically.

Abbott, Pollard, Lossing and Headley on the Civil War.

Grant White's "Poetry of the Civil War."

"New Gospel of Peace."

W. G. Simms's "War Poetry of the South."

Atlantic Monthly, Jan., 1864, p. 106, Mch. '64, p 379, Aug. '64, p 243.

Laura Redden's "Idyls of Battle."

Cook's "Surray of Eagle's Nest" and "Mohun."

U S. Grant's "Memoirs of the Civil War."

Harper's "Pictorial Hist. of the War."

Swinton's "Twelve Decisive Battles of the War."

Orpheus C. Kerr's Papers.

Nichol's "Story of the Great March" and "The Sanctuary."

Headley's "Farragut and Our Naval Commanders."

Glazier's "Heroes of Three Wars."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1865.....

4° Period of the Constitution.

II. Era of Civil War. 1861....1865.

1861--**A. Lincoln,** Ill., Rep.—1865.

XXXVIIth. and XXXVIIIth. Congresses. Ratio of Rep., 127,381.

McPherson's "Political Hist. of the Rebellion." Draper's "Civil War."

Carpenter's "Inner Life."

Champlin's "Young Folks' Hist. of War for the Union."

McCarthy's "Hist. of Our Own Times," chaps. 43 and 44.

Arnold's "Lincoln and Slavery," pp. 283-304

Coffin's "Our New Way Around the World," p. 501.

Frothingham's "Rise of the Republic."

Bolles' "Financial History."

Cooper's "Science of Good Gov't," pp. 253-265.

Seward's "Diplomatic History of the Civil War."

Cooper's "Am. Politics."

Atlantic Monthly, xiii. May, '64, p. 631, xiv. Dec. '64, p. 749.

a. Foreign Relations.

1 Sympathy.
2 Recognition—
  a England,
  b France,
  c Spain,
  d Portugal.
3 Trent Affair—
  a The Men,
  b Action of U. S. Gov't.
4 English Aid—Confederate Privateers.
5 U. S. Consuls—
  a Hayti,
  b Liberia.

b. Domestic Affairs.

1 Fugitive Slaves.
2 "Iron Clad Oath."
3 **Emancipation Proclamation.**
4 Writ of Habeas Corpus.
5 Union Pacific Railway chartered.
6 Department of Agriculture organized.
7 W. Va. '63. Nev. '64. Ari. Id. and Mon. organized.
8 Finances—
  a "Greenbacks,"
  b U. S. Bonds and Notes.
  c Internal Revenue Law.
  d Income Tax Law.
9 **The XIIIth Amendment.**
10 Freedmen's Bureau Bill.
11 Political Parties—
  a Republican,
  b *Democratic*.
12 Conventions.
13 Election.

Memory Lesson.

From Pres. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that
"this mighty scourge of war may speedily
"pass away. Yet, if God wills that it con-
"tinue until all the wealth piled by the bond-
"man's two hundred and fifty years of un-
"requited toil shall be sunk, and until every
"drop of blood, drawn with the lash, shall be
"paid with another drawn with the sword, as
"was said three thousand years ago, so still
"it must be said that the judgments of the
"Lord are true and righteous altogether.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all,
"with firmness in the right, as God gives us
"to see the right, let us strive on to finish the
"work we are in, to bind up the nation's
"wound, to care for him who shall have
"borne the battle, and for his widow and his
"orphans, to do all which may achieve and
"cherish a just and a lasting peace among
"ourselves and with all nations."

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1870.....

4° Period of the Constitution.

Atlantic Monthly, xiv., Oct., 1864, p. 505; xiv., Dec., 1864, p. 769

III. Era of Reconstruction. 1865....1870.

1865—**A. Lincoln,** Ill., Rep., April 14, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, Tenn., Rep.—1869.

XXXIXth. and XLth. Congresses. Ratio, 127,381.

Logan's Speech, "The Volunteer Soldier," Rochester, N. Y., 1884.

Tourgee's "Fool's Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw."

Schouler's "U. S.," i., pp. 102-104.

Johnston's "American Politics," pp. 195-200.

Sumner's "Works." See Index "Civil Rights."

1 Re-election—Joy. Inaugural Address, Mem. Lesson p. 37.
2 Assassination—Sorrow. The nation mourns.
3 What shall be done with the troops?
4 Reconstruction Policies—*a* Of the President; *b* of Cong.
5 Amnesty Proclamations.
6 Blockade removed from Southern ports, Sept. 1865.
7 XIIIth. Amendment ratified Dec 18, 1865.
8 XIVth. Amendment declared in force July 28, 1868.
9 Tenure of Office and Military Government Bills passed.
10 Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills passed.
11 Educational Bureau established 1867.
12 Seceded States reconstructed.
13 Wyoming Territory organized.
14 Nebraska admitted 1867.

Atlantic Monthly. xix., Jan., '67, p. 88.

15 **Impeachment.**
16 Indians.
17 Second Atlantic Cable.
18 Political Parties { Republican, *Democratic*, Trades-Union.
19 Conventions.
20 Election.

Foreign Relations.

Mackenzie's "19th Century," p. 53.

"Treaties of the U. S.," pp. 671-673.

1 Mexico—*a* The Monroe Doctrine; *b* Maximilian shot.
2 Russia—Treaty for the purchase of Alaska.
3 Fenian Excitement.
4 Treaty with China.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1877.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. Era of Current Events. 1870....

1869—**U. S. Grant,** Ill., Rep.—1877.

Badeau's "Military History of General Grant."

XLIst., XLIInd., XLIIIrd. and XLIVth. Congresses. Ratio, 131,425.

a. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1 Proclamation against Fenian Raids
2 Russia - Recall of Minister requested.
3 **England—**
a Alabama Claims, Treaty at Washington, Geneva Tribunal:
b Northwest Boundary, Emperor William's decision;
c Extradition Treaty terminates.
4 San Domingo Commiss'n.
5 Cuba—Virginius capt'red.
6 Hawaii — Treaty ratified by Senate.
7 Belgium — Treaty concluded.
8 Japan—Postal Treaty.
9 Spain—Extradit'n Treaty.

b. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Mackenzie's "America," p. 41.

1 Reconstruction completed, '70
2 Census, '70. 38,558,371.
3 XVTH. AMENDMENT.
4 Ku-Klux-Klan.
5 Great Fires.
6 Tax and Tariff Bill.
7 General Amnesty Bill.
8 Credit Mobilier.
9 Pacific RR, Gold Spike.
10 Indian Wars—Modoc and Sioux.
11 Business Depression — "Black Friday."
12 Financial Legislation.
13 Centennial Anniversary —Exhibition at Phila.
14 THE 38TH STATE.
15 Deaths—Public Men.
16 Political Parties—*a* REPUBLICAN. *b Democratic and Liberal Rep.* *c* Labor Reform, *d* Temperance, *e* Greenback, *f* Grangers, *g* Straight-Out Dem.
17 Conventions.
18 Election—*a* Difficulties, *b* Returning Boards, *c* Electoral Commission.

McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," Franklin Sq., p. 75 and p. 101.
Atlantic Monthly, xix. Jan.'67, p. 112.
Gilman's "Am. People," pp. 558-559
Fawcett's "Political Economy for Beginners."
Gilman's "Am. People," p. 563.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1881....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. Era of Current Events. 1870....

1877—**R. B. Hayes,** Ohio, Rep. –1881.

XLVth. and XLVIth. Congresses. Ratio, 134,425.

1 President's Policy. U. S. Troops at the South withdrawn.

Mackenzie's "America," Postscript, Art., "Pres't. Garfield."

2 The Railroad Strike.

3 The Telephone.

4 Bland Silver Bill—Veto. Congress passes it over the veto.

5 Fishery Award—Halifax. To Great Britain, $5,500,000.

6 Yellow Fever.

Garfield's Speech, Rochester, N. Y., 1878.

7 The Indians.

8 **Specie Payments—Resumption.**

9 **Civil Service Reform.**

10 Prosperity of the Nation.

Gilman's "Am. People," p. 569.

11 Census '80—**50,155,783.**

12 Increase of Immigration.

13 Negro Exodus.

14 Payment of the Public Debt—Rapid Decrease.

15 Chinese Legation—Treaty.

16 Improving condition of the South.

17 Increased Industry—*a* Manufacture, *b* Imports and Exports, *c* Balance of Trade in our favor.

18 Condition of our Navy.

19 Death of Public Men.

20 Political Parties—*a* REPUBLICAN, *b* *Democratic*, Tammany, *c* Greenback, *d* Prohibition.

21 National Conventions.

Pop. Science Monthly, xvi., 1880, pp. 842-49.

22 Election.

23 Proposed Panama Canal, 1879.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1789....1885.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. Era of Current Events. 1870....

James A. Garfield, Ohio, Rep.

March 4, 1881.....Sept. 19, 1881.

J. M. Bundy's "Life." Newspaper Files. Newspaper Almanacs.

1 Inauguration—**"Civil Service Reform."**

2 Mortally wounded, July 2, 1881.

3 Courage and patience.

Lowell's Panegyric.

4 Death, September 19, 1881.

5 His Character.

Blaine's Eulogy, House of Represen'tives, Feb. 1882.

6 National Sorrow.

7 Queen Victoria—Her sympathy, "a token of peace and good will firmly established between England and America."

Mackenzie's "America," FranklinSquare Library, p. 46.

Sept. 19, 1881—**C. A. Arthur,** N. Y., Rep.—1885.

XLVIIth. and XLVIIIth. Congresses Ratio, 154,325. Number of Representatives 325, Senators 76.

1 Inaugural Address. 2 Cabinet changes. 3 Arctic Expeditions—*i.* De Long, *ii.* Greely. 4 Mormonism. 5 New Apportionment—325 Representatives. 6 Chinese Immigration. 7 River and Harbor Bill, over veto. 8 Civil Service Reform. 9 Reduction of Postage. 10 Tariff of '83. 11 Refunding Public Debt. 12 Brooklyn Bridge. 13 Standard Time. 14 Centennials—*a* Yorktown, '81; *b* Savannah, '82; *c* Charleston, '82; *d* New York, '83. 15 Washington Monument. 16 Political Parties—*a* DEM., *b Rep.*, *c* Prohibition, *d* People's. 17 Conventions. 18 Election.

De Long's "Voyage of the Jeannette."

American Almanac '83, pp. 64, 66, 80-84. Tribune Almanac '84, pp. 15-35. Evening Journal Almanac '85, p. 173.

Curtis's Oration.

Winthrop's Oration.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1780....1889....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. Era of Current Events. 1870....

1885—**Grover Cleveland,** N. Y., Dem.—1889.

XLIXth. and Lth. Congresses. Ratio, 154,325. Representatives 325. Senators 76.

1 Niagara Falls Park, July 15, 1885.

2 Death of ex-President U. S. Grant, July 23, 1885.

3 Bartholdi's Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

4 The Indian Problem.

5 Mormonism.

6 International Yacht Race.

7 Special Postal Delivery.

NOTE.—This and the following *Administration* should be filled out by the pupil, by noting the national current events that will be likely to appear on the pages of history.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS. 1885....1893.....

4° PERIOD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. Era of Current Events. 1870....

1889. 1893.

LIst. and LIInd. Congresses. Ratio of Rep.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Salaries, Items of Interest, Etc.

I. Legislative Department.

CONGRESS.

1 Senate—*a* Vice President, $8,000; *b* Senators, $5,000 each.

2 House of Rep.—*a* Speaker, $10,000; *b* Representatives, $5,000 each.

First Colonial Congress met at New York, Oct., 7, 1765.

First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1774.

Second Continental Congress held its sessions at the following places: Philadelphia, May 10, 1775; Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1776; Philadelphia, March 4, 1777; Lancaster, Pa., Sep. 27, 1777 (one day); York, Pa., Sep. 30, 1777; Philadelphia, July 2, 1778; Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783; Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1783; Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1, 1784; New York, 1785....1789.

First United States Congress convened in Extra Session at New York, March 4, 1789.

The Ist., IInd., IIIrd., IVth., Vth. Congresses and the 1st Session of the VIth. held their meetings at Philadelphia, 1790–1799.

VIth. Congress, 2d Session, Nov., 1800, and all subsequent Congresses, at Washington, D. C.

Extra Sessions—1789, 1837, 1841, 1861.

Congress meets the first Monday in December each year.

NOTE.—To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Thus, the XXXVth. Congress $= 70 + 1789 = 1859$, that being the year which terminated the XXXVth.

II. Executive Department.

President and Cabinet.

1 President—Chief Executive of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces, $50,000.

2 Cabinet—Five Secretaries: *a* State, *b* Treasury, *c* War, *d* Navy, *e* Interior. Two Generals: *a* Postmaster, *b* Attorney. Salary of Cabinet Members $8,000 each.

Three Presidents, Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, died on July 4.

Four, Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield, died in office.

Four "Accidental," Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur.

How the President and Vice-President are Chosen.

The candidates are nominated by delegates in national conventions. The people do not vote directly for President or for Vice-President. They vote for *electors* who choose these officers. (See Electoral College, page 64.) Each political party issues an electoral ticket in every State with the names of the legitimate number of electors printed on it, and the ticket which receives the greatest number of popular votes in that State, names the electors whom the people of that commonwealth have chosen. The election for President and Vice-President is held on the first Tues-

Congress, on the 4th of March. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the Congress, of which the year in question will be the first year.—*Spofford's American Almanac.*

day after the first Monday in November every fourth year.

The electors meet at the Capital in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December following the election, and vote for President and Vice-President. Legally they are not bound to vote for any particular candidate, but may vote for whom they please. As a matter of usage and public trust they are expected to vote for the candidates of their party. They name in their ballots the persons for President and Vice President, and make distinct lists for all those voted for, and the number of votes for each. These lists the electors sign, certify, and transmit by special messenger to the seat of government at Washington, directed to the presiding officer of the Senate, who, on the second Wednesday in February, in the presence of the members of both houses of congress, causes the certificates to be opened and the votes counted. The whole number of electoral votes (1884–5) is 401, corresponding in number to 325 representatives and 76 senators. The candidate receiving the majority of these—*i. e.* 201—becomes thereby President. If no person have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives chooses immediately by ballot the President. The vote in the House is taken by States, each State having one vote.

III. Judicial Department.

Supreme and Inferior Courts.

1 Chief Justice, $10,500; Eight Associate Justices, $10,000 each.

Supreme Court, highest judicial power in the United States, established 1789.

Members hold office for life or during good behavior.

First Chief Justice, John Jay, N. Y.	1789..1795
Second, Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796..1801
Third, John Marshall, Va.	1801..1835
Fourth, Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836..1864
Fifth, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1864..1873
Sixth, Morrison R. Waite, Ohio.	1874.

Postal Items of Interest.

1	First posts in the world, established by Louis XI., France	1479
2	First American postal system was established in	1710
3	First Postmaster–General, Benjamin Franklin, appointed	1753
4	Franklin established a mail stage route from Philadelphia to Boston	1760
5	Postmaster–General Ebenezer Hazzard suggested important changes	1789
6	Congress to have exclusive control, after	1789
7	Postmaster–General, office of, established by Congress, Sept. 22	1789
8	Postoffice Department established by Act of Congress, Sept. 22,	1789
9	Whole number of Post Offices in the U. S.— 75 in	1790
	" " " " " " " 13468 in	1840
	" " " " " " " 42989 in	1880
10	P. O. and Post–roads estab. by Congress, Feb. 20,	1792

11 Sir Rowland Hill's system (Penny-post) adopted in England 1840
12 American rates reduced by Act of Congress, March 3, ... 1845
13 Stamps first used in the United States 1847
14 Stamps—½-oz. letter reduced from 10¢ to 3¢ by Congress, March 3 1853
15 Registration introduced and prepayment required.. 1855
16 Regulations revised, important reductions made, March 3 1872
17 Money Orders first issued in the U. S., June 1872
18 Postal Cards introduced 1872
19 Universal Postal Union for international communication formed, June 30 1876
20 Regulations revised by Congress, March 3 1879
21 Postal Notes under $5—fee 3 cents—Act approved, March 3 1883
22 Stamps—½-oz. letter reduced from 3¢ to 2¢ Oct. 1 1883
23 Stamps—1-oz. letter reduced to 2¢, May 1 1885
24 Special Postal Delivery, in cities, took effect, Oct. 1.. 1885

Review Topics for Composition Writing.

I. Geography of Our Country.

II. How America became known to Europeans.

III. The English Settlers.

IV. The French in North America.

V. The Indian Tribes. Drake's "Indian Hist. for Young Folks."

VI. The Revolution—1 New England, 2 Middle Colonies, 3 Southern.

VII. Growth—1 Population, 2 Territory, 3 Industries, 4 Wealth.

VIII. Slavery—1 Slave Trade, 2 Extent of Slavery, 3 Beginnings of Opposition, 4 Abolition in the North, 5 Agitation in Congress, 6 Missouri Compromises, 7 Texas, 8 Fugitive Slave Law, 9 Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 10 Influence of Fiction, 11 King Cotton, 12 Political Parties, 13 Secession, 14 Civil War, 15 Reconstruction, 16 Constitutional Amendments, 17 Franchise, 18 Freedmen's Bureau, 19 Education. Wilson's "Rise and Fall." Von Holst's "Constitutional History."

IX. Discoveries and Inventions.

X. Education—1 In Colonial Times, 2 In the Constitutional Period, 3 Congressional Appropriations.

Review Topics for Composition Writing.

XI. Public Lands.

Bolles's "Benton."

XII. Immigration.

XIII. The Chinese.

XIV. U. S. Influence Abroad.

Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

Sumner's "Hist. of Am. Currency."

XV. Finance—1 Public Debt, 2 Tariffs, 3 U. S. Revenue, 4 U. S. and National Banks, 5 U. S. Bonds, 6 Specie: *a* Gold, *b* Silver, 7 Currency.

Cooper's "Am. Politics," Book i. pp. 23-24.

XVI. The Monroe Doctrine.

XVII. Changes in the Life of the American People.

XVIII. "When We Become a Hundred Millions."

XIX. Congress as compared with Parliament.

XX. Free Institutions.

Knight's "England."

Greene's "England."

McMaster's "U. S."

XXI. Relations between England and the United States from the Revolutionary War to the treaty of Ghent—1 Preliminary Articles of Peace, 2 Treaty of Paris, 3 Jay's Treaty, 4 Orders in Council, 5 The "O-grab-me" Act, 6 War of 1812, 7 Treaty of Ghent.

REVIEW TOPICS FOR COMPOSITION WRITING.

XXII. Theory of American Government— 1 Circumstances leading to the Democratic Spirit, 2 Articles of Confederation and their Defects, 3 Debates in Constitutional Convention, *a* Centralization, *b* State Rights, 4 Leading men, 5 The Constitution: *a* Defects, *b* Amendments.

North American Review, vol. 130 (1880), pp. 163-85; vol. 131 (1880), pp. 128-134

XXIII. Emancipation Proclamation—1 Lincoln's Objection to Emancipation in the beginning of the War, 2 His Decision to issue it as a War Measure, 3 Objection to it, both before and after its adoption, 4 Its Effect upon the Conduct of the War, 5 Its Effect upon the Result of the War, 6 Feelings of Confederates and Slaves in regard to it.

Nordhoff's "Politics for Young Americans."

XXIV. Social Condition of the American People—1 Capital and Labor, 2 The Tariff and its Effects, 3 Progress of Manufactures, 4 International Commerce, 5 Pauperism, 6 Crime, 7 State of Education, 8 Manners and Social Customs, 9 Relations of Different Classes of Society.

McMaster's "People of the U. S."

Eminent Men and Women.

Not so much *when* they lived, as *what they were*, *what they did* and *what their influence.*

Compositions limited—From 300 to 500 words.

Who? What??? *Where? Why? When?*

Sparks's "Library of American Biography."

1 John Jay.
2 Roger Williams.
3 De Witt Clinton.
4 Stephen A. Douglas.
5 Elisha Kent Kane.
6 John Lothrop Motley.

Parton's "Famous Americans."

7 William E. Channing.
8 Charles Goodyear.
9 William Penn.
10 Horace Greeley.
11 Lord Baltimore.
12 Washington Irving.

Benton's "Thirty Years' View."

13 Henry Clay.
14 Nathaniel Hawthorne.
15 William H. Seward.
16 William H. Prescott.
17 John Hancock.
18 James Oglethorpe.

"'Tis vain to win a great man's name
Without some proof of having been one."
—Anon.

19 "Brother Jonathan," (Trumbull)

20 Samuel F. B. Morse.

21 Winfield Scott. — Duyckinck's "Eminent Americans."

22 George Bancroft.

23 John C. Fremont.

24 James Fenimore Cooper. — "American Men of Letters."

25 Daniel Webster.

26 James Gordon Bennett. — Parton's "Famous Americans."

27 Salmon P. Chase.

28 Robert Morris.

29 Gilbert Mortier de Lafayette.

30 William Cullen Bryant.

31 Cyrus W. Field.

32 Edward Everett.

33 George Washington.

34 Henry W. Longfellow. — Sparks's "Library of American Biography."

35 Joseph Story.

36 Robert Fulton.

37 Washington Allston.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

—H. W. Longfellow.

Parton's "Famous Americans."

38 John Jacob Astor.
39 John James Audubon.
40 Henry Ward Beecher.
41 Elias Howe.
42 John Carver.

Atlantic Monthly, xiii., Jan., 1864.

43 John Winthrop.
44 John Greenleaf Whittier.
45 Eli Whitney.
46 Wendell Phillips.
47 Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"American Statesmen," ed. by Morse.

48 Alexander Hamilton.
49 John Randolph.
50 Abraham Lincoln.
51 George H. Thomas.
52 John Smith.

Coffin's "Building the Nation."

53 Thomas A. Edison.
54 A. Graham Bell.
55 John Stark.

Thirteen Noted Women.

Who? What??? *Where? Why? When?*

1 Harriet Beecher Stowe.
2 Lucretia Mott.
3 Mary Lyon.
4 Martha Washington.
5 Susan B. Anthony.
6 Molly Stark.
7 Emma Willard.
8 Anne Hutchinson.
9 Anna Dickinson.
10 Ida Lewis.
11 Julia Ward Howe.
12 Clara Barton.
13 Harriet Hosmer.

E. F. Ellet's "Queens of American Society."

"*Liberty* **and** *Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

—*Daniel Webster.*

Chronological Summary

To the Close of the Third Period, With the Contemporaneous English and French Rulers.

1° *Period of Discoveries, Explorations and Early Settlements.*

English.		*French.*
Ethelbert, 860—866. Ethelred II., 978—1016.	861 Norwegians discovered Iceland. 1000 Norwegians discovered Greenland.	Charles I., 843—877. Robert, 996—1031.
Henry VII., 1485—1509.	1492 Columbus discovered W. Indies. 1497 Cabots discovered N. A. Continent. 1497–8 Vespucci visited S. America.	Charles VIII., 1483—1498.
Henry VIII., 1509—1547.	1512 DeLeon discovered Florida. 1513 Balboa discovered the Pacific. 1517 Cordova discovered Mexico. 1520 DeAyllon visited Carolina. 1521 Cortez explored and conquered Mexico. 1524 Verrazani explo. coast of N. A. 1528 DeNarvaez explored Florida. 1534 Cartier disc. the St. Lawrence. 1541 DeSoto disc. the Mississippi.	Louis XII., 1498—1515. Francis I., 1515—1547.
Mary, 1553—1558.	1555 Huguenots came to America.	Henry II., 1547—1559.
Elizabeth, 1558—1603.	1562 Huguenots attempted to col. Carolina. 1564 Huguenots col. begun in Florida. 1565 Spaniards settled St. Augustine. 1579 Drake explo. the Pacific coast. 1585 Raleigh's first col. at Roanoke. 1602 Gosnold explored Mass. coast.	Charles IX., 1560—1574. Henry III., 1574—1589.
James I., 1603—1625.	1606 London and Plymouth Co's. chartered. 1607 Jamestown settled by English.	Henry IV., 1589—1610.

2° *Period of Colonial Development.*

English.		*French.*
	1608 Flight of the Scrooby Independents.	Henry IV., 1589—1610.
	1609 Hudson disc. Hudson River.	
	1609 Champlain explored Vermont.	
	1613 New York settled by Dutch.	
James I., 1603—1625.	1614 Smith explored New England.	
	1619 Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.	
	1620 Landing of the Pilgrims.	
	1621 Dutch W. India Co. formed.	
	1622 First Indian massacre in Va.	
	1623 New Hampshire settled.	
	1623 Dutch began to colonize N. Y.	
	1629 Formation of Massachusetts Company.	
	1630 Boston settled.	Louis XIII., 1610—1643.
	1633 Connecticut settled.	
	1634 Maryland settled.	
	1635 Saybrook and Hartford, Ct., settled.	
Charles I., 1625—1649.	1636 Providence, R. I., settled, Harvard College founded.	
	1637 Pequod War in Connecticut.	
	1638 New Haven settled. Delaware settled.	
	1639 Connecticut settlements united.	
	1639 First Printing-press in America.	
	1643 Four N. E. colonies confederate.	
	1644 Two R. I. colonies united.	
	1650 North Carolina settled.	
O. C., '53–'58. Commonw'lth, 1649—1660. R. C., '58–'60.	1651 Parliament passed Navigation Act.	Louis XIV., 1643—1715.
	1655 New Sweden, Del., conquered by the Dutch.	
	1656 Friends persecuted in Mass.	

English.		*French.*
	1663 Carolina granted to Shaftesbury and others—Grand Model.	
	1664 New Netherlands taken by the English.	
	1665 Connecticut colonies unite under one charter.	
CHARLES II., 1660—1685.	1670 South Carolina settled.	
	1673 Virginia ceded to Culpepper and Arlington.	
	1675 King Philip's War in New Eng.	
	1676 Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.	
	1682 Pennsylvania settled.	
	1682 La Salle explored the Mississippi.	LOUIS XIV., 1643—1715.
	1687 Connecticut charter hid in Charter Oak.	
JAMES II., 1685—1689.	1689 Andros sent to England. King William's War.	
	1690 Port Royal, N. S., captured by English.	
WILLIAM III., 1689—1702.	1691 Plymouth and Mass. united.	
	1692 Wm. and Mary Col. founded, Va.	
	1700 Yale College founded in Conn.	
	1702 Queen Anne's War.	
ANNE, 1702—1714.	1710 Port Royal again capt. by Eng.	
	1713 Treaty of Utrecht.	
	1729 N. and S. Carolina separated.	
	1732 Geo. Washington born, Feb 22.	
	1733 Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.	
	1744 King George's War.	
GEORGE II, 1727—1760.	1745 Louisburg taken from the French.	LOUIS XV 1715—1774
	1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.	
	1753 Washington sent to the O. Valley.	
	1754 French and Indian War.	
	1755 Expulsion of Acadians.	
	1755 Braddock's defeat.	

English. *French.*

GEORGE II., 1727—1760.

1756 Oswego captured by French.
1757 Ft. William Henry surrendered to the French.
1758 Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga.
1758 Louisburg taken (2d time) by the English.
1758 Ft. Frontenac taken by the English.
1759 Ft. Niagara taken by the Eng.
1759 Wolfe defeated at Montmorenci.
1759 Wolfe defeated Montcalm at Quebec.
1759 Quebec surrendered to the English.
1760 English defeated near Quebec.
1760 Montreal surrendered to the English.

LOUIS XV., 1715—1774.

1763 Treaty of Paris, Canada ceded to the English.
1763 Pontiac's War.

3° *Period of the Revolution.*

GEORGE III., 1760—1820.

1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
1765 Patrick Henry's resolutions.
1765 Congress of 9 colonies in N. Y.
1765 Declaration of Rights and petition to the King.
1766 Stamp Act repealed, May 1.
1767 Duty on Tea and other imposts, June 29.
1767 British troops arrived in Boston.
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1773 Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16.
1774 Boston Port Bill enforced, June 1.

English. *French.*

1774 First Cont. Cong. at Phila., Sep. 5.
1775 Lexington, April 19.
1775 Allen and Arnold took Ticonderoga, May 10.
1775 Washington made commander, June 15.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15.
1775 Washington took command, July 3.
1775 Montreal surrendered to Montgomery, Nov. 13.
1775 Montgomery defeated and slain at Quebec, Dec. 31.
1776 Boston evac. by British, Mar. 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 British repulsed at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., June 28.

GEORGE III., 1760—1820. — LOUIS XVI., 1774—1792.

1776 Long Island, Aug. 27.
1776 Washington defeated at White Plains, Oct. 28.
1776 British captured Ft. Washington, Nov. 16.
1776 Washington victorious at Trenton, Dec. 26.
1777 Washington victorious at Princeton, Jan. 3.
1777 Brandywine, Americans repulsed, Sep. 11.
1777 Howe occupied Philadelphia, Sep. 26.
1777 Valley Forge, Dec. 11.
1777 Tryon against Conn., April 26.
1777 Burgoyne captured Ticonderoga, July 6.
1777 Americans defeated at Hubbardtown, July 7.

English. *French.*

GEORGE III., 1760—1820. / LOUIS XVI., 1774—1792.

1777 Barton captured Prescott, July 10.
1777 Bennington, Aug. 16.
1777 Germantown, Americans repulsed, Oct. 4.
1777 Saratoga, Oct. 7.
1777 Burgoyne surrendered, Oct. 17.
1777 Independence acknowledged by France, Feb. 6.
1778 Phila. evac. by British, June 18.
1778 Monmouth, British escaped defeat, June 28.
1778 Wyoming Massacre, July 3.
1778 Cherry Valley Massacre, Nov. 11.
1778 Savannah capt. by Br., Dec. 29.
1779 Wayne took Stony Point, July 15.
1779 Paul Jones victorious, Sep. 23.
1779 Tryon's raids into Connecticut.
1780 Arnold's Treason, Sep. 22.
1780 Andre hanged as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Articles of Confederation ratified by States.
1781 Yorktown besieged, Sep. 30.
1781 Yorktown surrendered, Oct. 19.
1782 Paris, preliminary treaty, Nov. 30.
1782 Savannah evacuated by British, July 11.
1782 Charleston, S. C., evacuated by British, Dec. 14.
1783 Paris, definitive treaty, Sep. 3.
1783 New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25.
1786–7 Shay's Rebellion, Mass.
1787 Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia, May 14 to Sep. 17.
1789 U. S. Constitution went into operation, March 4.

Rulers in Europe Contemp

Date. A. D.	*United States.*	*England.*	*France.*	*Prussia.*	*Austria.*
1789	George Washington.	George III. 1760—1820.	Louis XVI. 1744—1792.	Frederick William II. 1786—1797.	Francis II. 1792—1835.
1793			Const. Conv. 1793—1795.		
1797	John Adams.		Directory. 1795—1799.	Frederick Will'm III 1797—1840.	
1801	Thomas Jefferson.		Napoleon. Consul. 1799—1804.		
1805			Napole'n I. Emperor. 1804—1814.		
1809	James Madison.				
1813			Louis XVIII. 1814—1824.		
1817	James Monroe.				
1821	John Quincy Adams.	George IV. 1820—1830.	Charles X. 1824—1830.		Ferdinand I. 1835—1848.
1825					
1829	Andrew Jackson.	Willi'm IV. 1830—1837.	Louis Phillippe. 1830—1848.	Frederick Will'm IV. 1840—1861.	Franz Josef I. 1848 to
1833					
1837	Martin Van Buren.	Victoria. 1837 to			
1841	William Henry Harrison. John Tyler.				
1845	James K. Polk.		Louis Nap. President. 1848—1852.		
1849	Zachary Taylor. Millard Fillmore.				
1853	Franklin Pieree.		Nap. II. Emperor. 1852—1870.	William I. King. 1861—1871. Emperor of German Empire. 1871 to	
1857	James Buchanan.				
1861	Abraham Lincoln. Andrew Johnson.				
1865			I Thiers 1871—1873. 2McMahon 1873—1879.		
1869	Ulysses S. Grant.				
1873					
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.		3 Grevy 1879 to		
1881	James A. Garfield. Chester A. Arthur.				
1885	Grover Cleveland.				
1889					

orary with the Presidents.

Sardinia.	*Russia.*	*Spain.*	Date.	*Rulers of Other Principal Nations of the World*, 1885.
Victor Amadeus III. 1773—1796.	Catharine II. 1762—1796.		1789	*Europe:*
			1793	Belgium—King Leopold II.
Charles Emmanuel IV. 1796—1802.	Paul. 1796—1801.	Charles IV. 1788—1808.	1797	Denmark—King Christian IX.
			1801	Greece—King Georgios I.
			1805	Netherlands—King Willem III.
Victor Emmanuel I. 1802—1821.	Alexander I. 1801—1825.	Joseph Bon'parte. 1808—1813	1809	Portugal—King Luis I.
			1813	Roumania—King Carol I.
			1817	Servia—King Milan I.
			1821	Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II.
Charles Felix. 1821—1831.		Ferdinand VII. 1814—1833.	1825	Switzerland—Pres. Charles Schenek.
			1829	Turkey—Sultan Abdul-Hamid II.
			1833	*North America:*
Charles Albert. 1831—1849.	Nicholas I. 1825—1855.		1837	Canada—Gov. Gen. Marq. of Lansdowne.
			1841	Mexico—President Porfirio Diaz.
			1845	*South America:*
		Isabella II. 1833—1868.	1849	Brazil—Emperor Dom Pedro II.
			1853	Chili—President Domingo Santa Maria.
Victor Emmanuel II. 1849—1861, and King of Italy under title Victor Emmanuel I. 1861—1878.	Alexander II. 1855—1881.		1857	*Asia:*
			1861	China—Emperor Kwangsü.
			1865	Japan—Mikado Mutsu Hito.
		Serrano Regent. 1868—1870. Amadeus I. 1870—1873.	1869	Persia—Shah Nasser-ed-Din.
			1873	*Africa:*
		Exec'tive Cortes Serrano, Pres't. 1873—1875.	1877	Egypt—Khedive Mohamed Tewfik.
			1881	Morocco—Sultan Muley-Hassan.
Umberto I. 1878 to	Alexander III. 1881. to	Alfonso XII. 1875. to	1885	*Oceanica:*
			1889	Hawaii—King Kalakaua.

THE STATES.

Name.	Ratified the Constitution.	Admitted as States.	Electoral College	No. of Reps. XLIX. Cong.
1. Delaware. "Blue Hen State"	Dec. 7, 1787		3	1
2. Pennsylvania, "Keystone State"	Dec. 12, 1787		30	28
3. New Jersey, "Garden State"	Dec. 18, 1787		9	7
4. Georgia, "Empire State of the South"	Jan. 2, 1788		12	10
5. Connecticut, "Land of Steady Habits"	Jan. 9, 1788		6	4
6. Massachusetts, "Old Bay State"	Feb. 6, 1788		14	12
7. Maryland, "Old Line State"	Apr. 28, 1788		8	6
8. South Carolina, "Palmetto State"	May. 23, 1788		9	7
9. New Hampshire, "Granite State"	June 21, 1788		4	2
10. Virginia, "Old Dominion"	June 26, 1788		12	10
11. New York, "Empire State"	July 26, 1788		36	34
12. North Carolina, "Old North State"	Nov. 21, 1789		11	9
13. Rhode Island, "Little Rhody"	May 29, 1790		4	2
14. Vermont, "Green Mountain State" F.*		1791	4	2
15. Kentucky, "Blue Grass State" S.*		1792	13	11
16. Tennessee, "Volunteer State" S.		1796	12	10
17. Ohio, "Buckeye State" F.		1802	23	21
18. Louisiana, "Pelican State" S.		1812	8	6
19. Indiana, "Hoosier State" F.		1816	15	13
20. Mississippi, "Bayou State" S.		1817	9	7
21. Illinois, "Prairie State" F.		1818	22	20
22. Alabama, "Here We Rest" S.		1819	10	8
23. Maine, "Pine Tree State" F		1820	6	4
24. Missouri, "Compromise," "Iron State" S.		1821	16	14

*F.—Free. S.—Slave. See Conversational Lesson, p. 20.

THE STATES.

NAME.	Admitted as States.	Electoral College	No. of Reps. XLIX. Cong.
25. Arkansas, "Bear State"....S.	1836	7	5
26. Michigan, "Lake State"....F.	1837	13	11
27. Florida, "Peninsular State"....S.	1845	4	2
28. Texas, "Lone Star State"....S.	1845	13	11
29. Iowa, "Hawkeye State"....F.	1846	13	11
30. Wisconsin, "Badger State"....F.	1848	11	9
31. California, "Golden State"....F.	1850	8	6
32. Minnesota, "Gopher State"....F.	1858	7	5
33. Oregon, "Beaver State"....F.	1859	3	1
34. Kansas, "Garden of the West"....F.	1861	9	7
35. West Virginia, "New Dominion".....	1863	6	4
36. Nevada, "Silver State".....	1864	3	1
37. Nebraska, "Black Water State".....	1867	5	3
38. Colorado, "Centennial State".....	1876	3	1
			.....
Total number of electors, Nov., 1884.....	.....	401	
Total number of Reps. XLIXth Congress.....	.....	.....	325
Two Senators from each State.....	.....	.....	76
XLIXth. Congress	.....	.....	401

OUR FIRST CONSTITUTION.

THE SOCIAL COMPACT

Signed by the Pilgrims in the Cabin of the Mayflower Before Landing at Plymouth, in 1620 A. D., on which they Founded the Democratic Government of the Colony.

"In the name of God, Amen; We, whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc., haveing undertaken for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and, by vertue heareof, to enacte, constitute, and frame, such just and equall laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie. Unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names, at Cap Codd, the 11th of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini, 1620."

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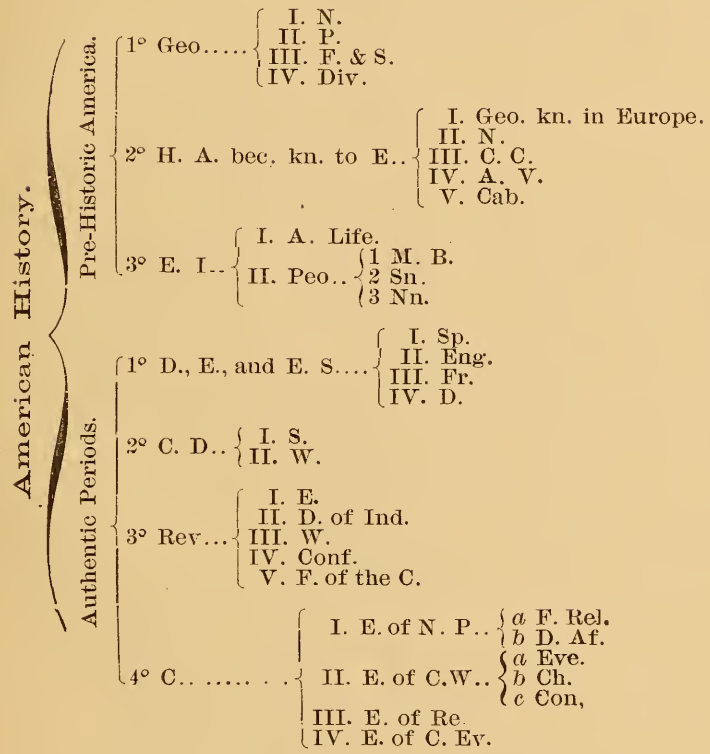

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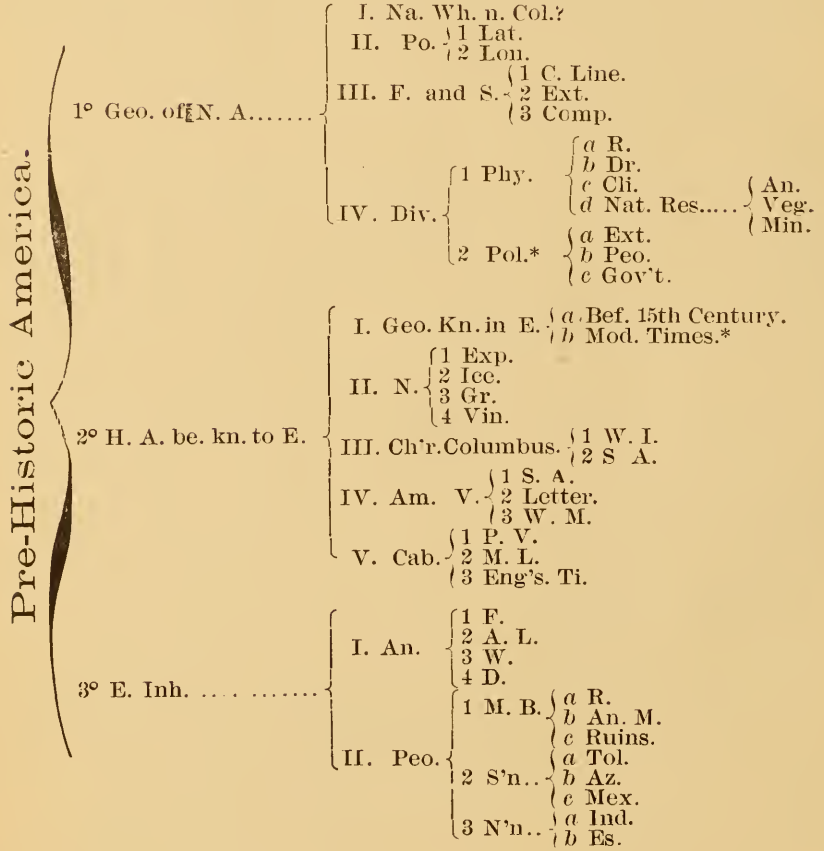


*See note, P. 2.

BLACKBOARD REVIEW OUTLINES.

Auth. Periods.

1° Per. of Dis., Explo. and E. Set's.

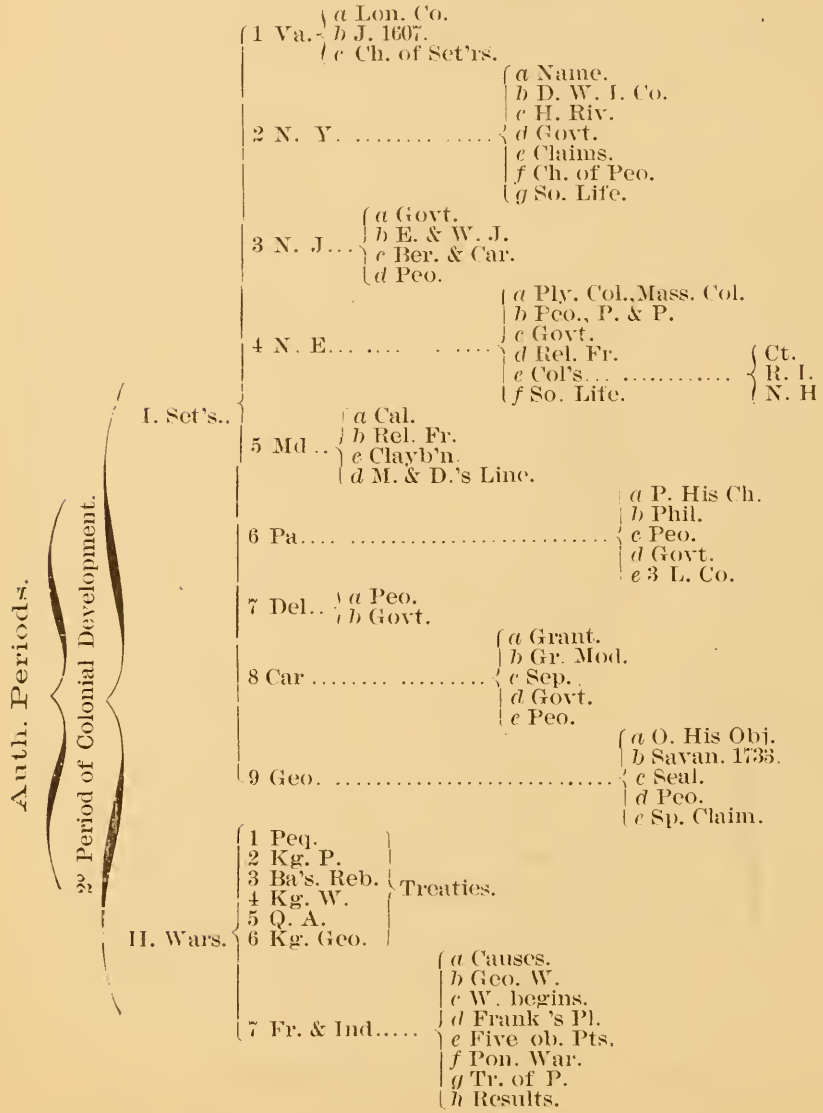
I. Sp ...
- 1 Col ,W. I., S. A., Sp. Cl., 1492.
- 2 P. de L , Fla , E. S , F. of Y , 1512.
- 3 B. P. O., 1513.
- 4 De N. Fla. Int.
- 5 M. St. ⊗.
- 6 Cor., Cor., Mex. Gulf.
- 7 De S. Miss. R., 1541.
- 8 Mel. St. Aug., 1565.
- 9 Esp. St. Fe., 1582.
- 10 Ay. Co. of S. C., 1520.
- 11 Cor'o. N. Mex. & Ar., 1540.
- 12 A.
- 13 DeV.

II. Eng ..
- 1 Ca. Lab. 1497–8, Eng. Cl., N.
- 2 Dr. Cal. ⊗ 1577–80.
- 3 H.
- 4 Fr. N. W. P.
- 5 S. H, Gil.
- 6 Da. N. W. P.
- 7 Ral. Set. N. C. 1580, Tob. & Po.

III. Fr....
- 1 Ver. C. to N. Y. B , 1524.
- 2 Car. St. L. 1535. Fr. Cl.
- 3 DeM. Ac.—P. R.
- 4 Cham. Q. Lake, Fa. P. R.

IV. Du. ..
- 1 D. E. Ind. Co.
- 2 H.H.,Riv.,Ft. O., Bay, 1609-10.
- N. A. 1614. Bl., D. Cl.

BLACKBOARD REVIEW OUTLINES.



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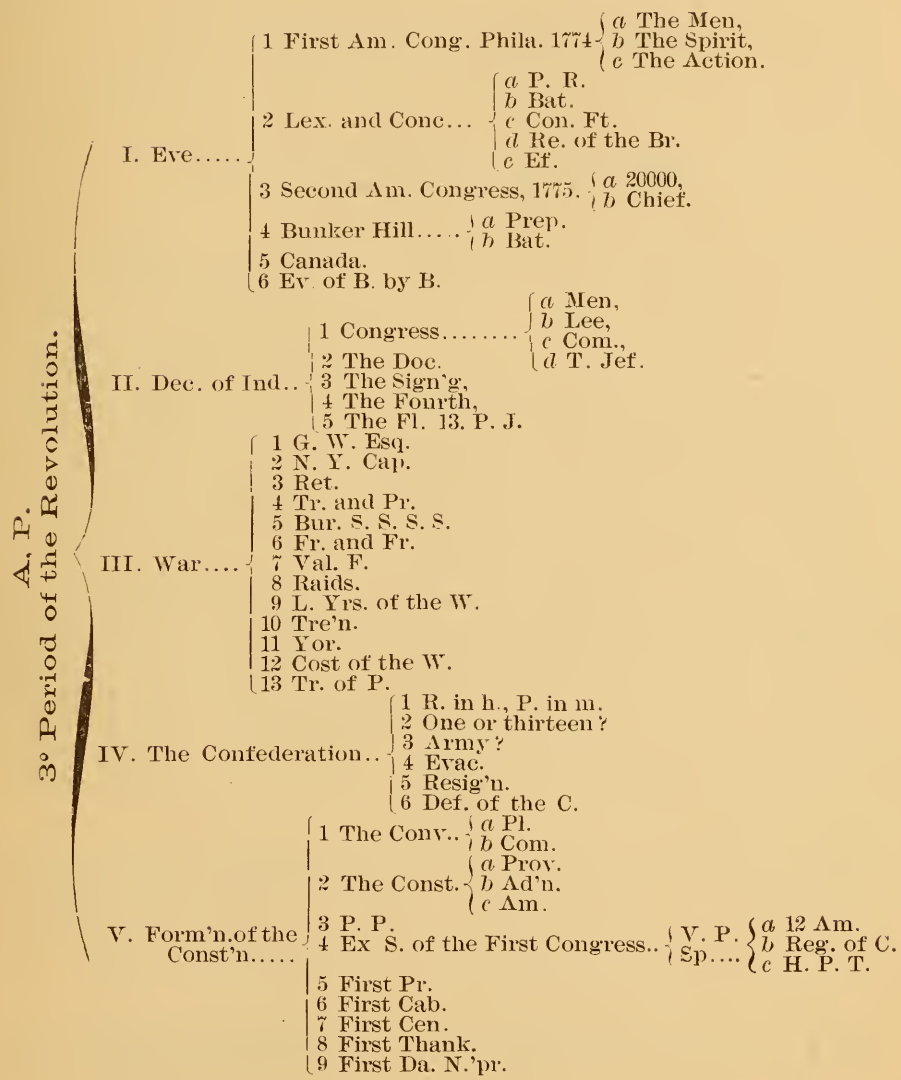

BLACKBOARD REVIEW OUTLINES.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS.

4° Period of the Constitution.

I. Era of National Progress.

		A. For. Relations.	B. Dom. Affairs.
G. W.	1789 r. 1793 1797	—P. E. A. C. E.	P. & C. L's., Fin., Ind., Whis., C., C-g. New St's, Ad., P. P., Elec.
J. A.	1801	—France.	A. & S. L's., Ky. & Va. R., Cap. C. 1800., Cen. 1800., P. P., Elec.
T. J.	r. 1805 1809	—Fr., Eng. & Fr., Mex., 2d E., R. of S., W. w. Trip.	W. Pt., **L. P.,** Burr., 1st S., Ab. of Sl. Tr., O., P. P, Elec.
J. M.	r. 1813 1817	—Fr.—M. D., Eng., W. of 1812, Ar. Na., Tr. of G., Th., A.	Ind., New St's., H. C., P. P., C. of 1810, Elec.
Era of J. M. Good Feeling.	r. 1821 1825	—Sp., **Mon. D.,** S. A. R., C. A. R., LaF., Fr., Gt. Br.	Fla., Fla., New St's., **M. Com.** Trf., P. P., Elec., C. of '20., Gr.
J. Q. A.	1829	—P. M., Eng., Citizens.	C., 1st R. R., D. of P. M., 50th, 4th., DeW. C., C. in C., P. P., Hi. Trf., Elec., I. I.
A. J.	r. 1833 1837	—Treaties., Fr. $'s., Eng's Med.	Nul., W. & H., Ind., I. I., Bk., S. Tr. Plan., Tr'f., New Sts., C. of '50. P. P., 1st N. C., Elec.
M. Van B.	1841	—C. R., N. E. B.	F. Pan., P. P., C. '40., C., C., Elec.
W. H. H. J. T.	1845	—A. Tr., An. of Tex.	Bk., Mor., Trf., Vetoes., P. P., New St's., C., Elec., Mag. Tel.
J. K. P.	1849	—N. W. B., Mex. War., Tr's.	O. ?, Trf., I. I., New St's., G., **W. P.,** P. P., C., Elec.
Z. T. M. F.	1853	—C., Eng., Fr., Switz.	"O. B.," P. O. L., New St's., Ter., C. of '50., P. P., C., Elec., Cr. P. at N. Y. 1853., D. of P. M.
F. P.	1857	—Mex., Aus., Jap., Cu., Neutral'y., Eng.	Kan.—N. B., B. W., Trf., Panic, P. P., C., Elec.

BLACKBOARD REVIEW OUTLINES.

AUTHENTIC PERIODS.

4° Period of the Constitution.

II. Era of Civil War.

J. B.
1861.

A. Eve... ....
1 R. C.
2 P. C.
3 S.
4 Two P.

B. Changes..
1 At C.
2 New St's.
3 C. of '60.
4 Or. of Ter.
5 Kan.
6 Conv.
7 H. B.
8 Peace C.
9 Trf.
10 P. P.
11 Elec.

For. Rel.... C. C. Eng.

A. L.
r. 1865.

C. Contest...
1 C. W. B., Army.
2 "On to R."—B. R., A. of P., Camp., Cap.
3 Na. Af.—C. P., B., G. & M., M. & M., Al. & K.
4 W. in Miss. V., A. of C. & T., C. G.
5 L's. Inv., An., G.
6 Ri. and Ra.
7 S. & C. Com.
8 Tr. of P., A., L. & E.
9 Sh's. M., T., C., Ef.
10 C. W. Cl., Cap. & Sur.
11 Cost—M. and M.
12 Res. XIIIth. A. D'bt.

For. Relations.—1 Sym., 2 Rec., 3 Trent., 4 E. A., 5 U. S. Consuls.

Dom. Affairs....
1 Fu. Slaves.
2 Iron Cl. O.
3 **E. Proc.**
4 Wr. of H. C. Sus.
5 P. R. R. Char.
6 Dept. of Ag.
7 New St's.—Ter. Or.
8 Fin.—G., B. & N., Int. Rev., Inc. T. L.
9 XIIIth. Am.
10 Fr. B. B.
11 P. P.
12 Conv.
13 Elec.

BLACKBOARD REVIEW OUTLINES.

4° Period of Constitution..

III. Era of Reconstruction.

A. L.

r. 1865.

A. J.

1869.

Domestic Affairs.

1 R., 2 A., 3 Troops, 4 Re. Pol., *a* Pres., *b* Cong., 5 A. P., 6 B. e., 7 XIIIth. Dec. '65, 8 XIVth. July '68, 9 A. of Cong., 10 Ed. Bu., 11 Se. Sts., 12 Ter., 13 Neb. '67., 14 Imp., 15 Ind., 16 At. Cable, 17 P. P., 18, F. Fran., 19 Conv., 20 Elec.

Foreign Relations.

1 Mex., 2 Rus., 3 Fe'n Exc., 4 China.

IV. Era of Current Events.

U. S. G.

r. 1869.
1877.

Domestic Affairs.

1 Re. C., 2 C. of '70., 3 XVth. A., 4 K. K., 5 Gr. Firs 6 T. & Tf. B'l., 7 Gen. A. B'l., 8 Cr. M., 9 P. R. R., 10 Ind., 11 Bl. Fri., 12 Fin. Leg., 13 Cent. An.-Ex. at Phil., 14 The **38th.,** 15 Pub. Men., 16 P. P., 17 C., 18 Elec. and J. E. C.

Foreign Relations.

F. R., Ru., Eng., S. D. Com,, Cu., H., Bel., Jap., Sp.

R. B. H.

1881.

1 Pres's. Pol., 2 Str., 3 Tel., 4 Bl. S. B'l., 5 Fish., 6 Y. F., 7 Ind., 8 Res., 9 C. S. Ref., 10 Pros. of N., 11 C. of '80. 12 In. of Im., 13 N. Ex., 14 P. of P. D't., 15 Chi., 16 South, 17 In. In., 18 N., 19 P. P., 20 Conv., 21 Elec.

J. A. G.

1 Inaug., 2 C. S. R., 3 M. W., 4 C. & P., 5 D., 6 Sor.. 7 Q. V.

C. A. A.

1885.

1 Arc. Exp., 2 New Ap., 3 Chi. Im., 4 R. and H. B., 5 C. S Act, 6 Re of Po., 7 Trf. 8 Ref. P. D't., 9 Br. Br., 10 St. Time, 11 Cent., 12 W. M., 13 P. P., 14 Conv., 15 Elec.

G. C.

1889.

1 N. F. Pk., 2 U. S. G., 3 B. St., 4 I. P., 5 Mor., 6 S. P. D.

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